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## WILSON NOTE ON TURKEY CRITICIZED BY MR. VENISELOS

Greek Premier Says President's  
Advice Allocating Cities to  
Bulgaria Based on Misunder-  
standing of the Race Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Eleutherios Veniseles, Premier of Greece, returned from Paris last night, and in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in reply to a question as to his opinion on the recommendation in President Wilson's note on the Turkish treaty that the cities of Adrianople and Kirk-Kiliseh and the surrounding districts should be incorporated into Bulgaria because they are Bulgarian in population, and it would therefore be in conformity with the armistice that this territory should be annexed to Bulgaria, confessed that he was rather perplexed at the statement appearing in London papers that President Wilson proposed that this territory be allocated to Bulgaria. He declared he could only suppose that the information placed before President Wilson as to the ethnological and strategic effect of the proposed change was incorrect.

### Race Statistics Presented

"There must be some grave error," he said, "concerning the figures of the population, of which no doubt the President is in possession." Putting aside the Greek statistics, which might appear prejudiced, Mr. Veniseles quoted the official Turkish statistics of 1914, showing that in the two sanjaks of Adrianople and Kirk-Kiliseh, which were left to Turkey after the two Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, there were then: Greeks, 120,862; Turks, 113,127; Bulgarians, 41,775. "It is therefore self-evident," he said, "that one cannot possibly qualify the districts bearing the above proportions as predominantly Bulgarian, as they form only one-sixth of the whole population."

### Recalls Turko-Bulgarian Treaty

"The convention between Turkey and Bulgaria, which was signed at Constantinople on September 29, 1913, has evidently escaped President Wilson's attention. This treaty, by a system of interchange of nationals, provided means of facilitating the mutual migration of Turks and Bulgarians, the latter migrating from Adrianople and Kirk-Kiliseh into Bulgaria.

"In addition, another element, which reduced the Bulgarian element to an almost negligible minority in these two districts, was the fact that, when Bulgaria in 1915 was making the best bargain before entering the war, Turkey agreed that the Bulgarian frontier on the north of these sanjaks be rectified at the expense of the Turkish territory."

### Bulgarian Population Negligible

"Thus Bulgaria obtained the sanjaks of Ortaok and Mustapha Pasha, being parts of the sanjaks of Adrianople and Kirk-Kiliseh, in which compact masses of Bulgarians existed, so that the Bulgarian population in what today remains to Turkey of the original sanjaks of Adrianople and Kirk-Kiliseh is almost negligible, and one could hardly speak of a Bulgarian ethnical preponderance in the sanjaks in question, as Bulgaria, from an ethnical point of view, possesses no right whatever on which she can equitably base her territorial claims."

In reply to a question as to the Premier's idea of President Wilson's proposal that Bulgaria might be recompensed with this territory to offset her loss of territory to Serbia, Mr. Veniseles said he had duly taken note of President Wilson's recommendation, which seems to recognize Bulgaria's right of compensation on Thracian territory for the Bulgarian territory which, for strategic reasons, she lost on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier. This reason seemed to him, in view of the above information, to be in direct contradiction to the fundamentals of self-determination enunciated by President Wilson himself as a basis of world peace, so that peoples should not be bartered as pawns.

### Greek Population Sacrificed

Mr. Veniseles was sure that President Wilson would not have brought forward the argument of compensation, had he not already assumed that the Bulgarians possessed an ethnical majority in that territory.

He continued that he thought that if the Peace Conference had overlooked the fundamental consideration of self-determination for strategic reasons in certain instances, this does not at all justify the sacrifice of Greek populations to their enemy of yesterday just because Bulgaria was obliged to sacrifice some of its co-nationals to Serbia for strategic reasons.

On asking if President Wilson's proposal was justified on strategic grounds, the Premier replied that he thought that had President Wilson been apprised of the fact that if the proposal were adopted the Greek frontier in Thrace would necessarily be forced into the midst of a plain offering no natural frontier to Greece, he would probably have reconsidered it.

## MARTIAL LAW IN JERUSALEM REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Martial law has been declared in Jerusalem, following a conflict between Moslems and Jews while a Moslem religious procession was passing through the streets, according to a dispatch received yesterday at the State Department from the United States consulate at Jerusalem.

## INQUIRY ORDERED INTO SHOE PRICES

Senate Sub-Committee, Using  
Trade Committee Report, Will  
Investigate Alleged Profiteer-  
ing in Many Leather Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A searching investigation of profiteering in boots and shoes, and leather goods of every description, will be started tomorrow by a sub-committee of the Senate Commerce and Manufactures Committee. The inquiry into the profits made by the retailers and manufacturers at the expense of the consumer, was authorized under a Senate resolution introduced some time ago and adopted on Tuesday.

The sub-committee selected to conduct the inquiry has availed itself of the results of the investigation made several months ago by the Federal Trade Commission and brought up to date in a memorandum submitted to William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, by Victor Murdock, chairman of the commission. The sub-committee will make a careful investigation of the excess profits as shown in returns made to the Treasury Department by the manufacturers and retailers of leather goods.

The makeup of the investigating committee is strongly anti-profiteering. It consists of Senator Kenyon, chairman; Charles McNary (R.), of Oregon; A. J. Gronna (R.), of North Dakota; James A. Reed (D.), of Missouri; and A. A. Jones (D.), of New Mexico. Representatives of every phase of the leather business will be heard, Senator Kenyon said.

### Excess Profits Alleged

Facts and figures in the hands of the committee, it was stated, indicated that the consumer is paying, and has been paying for a long time, prices out of all proportion to the cost of the actual material and labor which go into boots and shoes, the margin between the price paid by the retailer to the manufacturer and that paid ultimately by the consumer being in many instances as much as 100 per cent.

The memorandum bringing the report of the Federal Trade Commission up to date clearly shows that while prices of leather in general went up during the heavy export season of 1919, the level reached during that period has been maintained, although exports have fallen off greatly since the fall of 1919.

"In general," said the statement of the commission, "leather prices increased gradually from the outbreak of the European war until 1917, when the United States entered. During the period of American participation there was no wide movement up or down, but in 1919 came a rise which was greater and more rapid than any which occurred during the war. This upward movement reached its highest point in the fall of 1919, since which time there has been no notable price movement in either direction, although recessions are indicated during the last two months which may forecast a decline in leather prices."

### Retail and Wholesale Prices

Statistics submitted by the Federal Trade Commission, and which will be used in the coming inquiry, show that shoes which were selling for \$9 in the fall of 1919, were selling for \$10.50 in the spring of 1920. The price charged by the manufacturers in these two periods was \$4.36 and \$5.48 respectively.

In 1919, the leather cost \$2.23, and \$3.87 in 1920. The labor cost 90 cents and \$1.04 for the respective dates. The manufacturer took a margin of 89 cents in 1919, and \$1.02 in 1920, and the retailer took \$2.75 and \$4 at the corresponding dates.

This would seem to indicate that the retailers have been making profits out of proportion to the price demanded by the manufacturers during the time covered in the latest report of the Federal Trade Commission. On the basis of actual cost of production and margin charged by the factories, the figures, senators believe, indicate that in many cases 100 per cent profit, if not more, was made at the expense of the consumer. They believe that the complete data will show that prices charged have in many instances been "outrageous," even when all the factors, including the increases in wages, have been taken into consideration.

As a test case, a United States senator bought a pair of shoes for which he paid \$20. Inquiry at the factory where the shoes were produced developed that this particular retailer had paid \$8 only. Such practice, it is indicated, was rather the rule than the exception.

## PEACE RESOLUTION TO BE CALLED UP

House Republican Leaders Say  
They Can Muster Majority of  
75—Minority Report Accuses  
Opponents of Partisanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Porter resolution declaring a state of peace and making it obligatory on Germany to observe its obligations to the United States under the Treaty of Versailles and the armistice, will be taken up by the House of Representatives when it convenes at 11 o'clock today. Republican leaders forecast yesterday that they could muster a majority of 75 votes for the passage of the measure. The final vote will be taken not later than at 5 p. m. tomorrow. No amendments will be in order.

Democratic leaders admitted that the measure could be "steam-rolled" over their opposition, but expressed the hope that the Administration forces in the Senate would find a method of blocking its passage. House minority leaders sought, without success to have the peace resolution thrown open in the House to general amendments, with the purpose of mustering enough strength to change it from a straight declaration of peace to a mere expression of opinion.

### Republicans Criticized

A minority report opposing the passing of the resolution was submitted to the House yesterday by Henry D. Flood (D.), Representative from Virginia, the ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. This report asserted that the purpose of the Republican leaders was to take the initiative in foreign relations away from the Executive, and that the motives behind the maneuver were "political and partisan" in character. The war, the report asserted, cannot be terminated except in the regular way provided under the Constitution for the framing of a treaty of peace. The report continued:

"The war will not end until it is terminated in a constitutional manner. The drafters of the resolution and the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs who voted for it knew that this was the case. This resolution contains some provisions that are within the power of Congress, and others that are not. So far as it seeks to declare peace, so far as it seeks to direct the President to issue a proclamation to the German Government, it trenches upon the treaty-making powers and is not within the power of Congress."

### Effect of Resolution

"So far as it prohibits United States citizens and residents from commercial intercourse with Germany or its nationals, and provides penalties for the violation of such restriction, it is valid. So far as it attempts to repeal war legislation, it is of course within the power of Congress."

The minority report argued at great length to uphold the contention that Congress does not have power to declare peace by a joint resolution. Section 2 of the resolution, which declares that war-time legislation shall end with the going into force of the resolution, does not repeal the war-time legislation, the minority report declared.

The establishment of peaceful trade relations with Germany through de facto agreements would not settle the controversies that led to the war between the United States and Germany, the report asserted.

Concerning Section 3 of the resolution, which gives Germany 45 days in which to notify this government that it has taken steps to end the state of war, under penalty of having trade between the United States and Germany restricted, the report said:

The first thought which comes to one's mind in connection with this section is that it gives to Germany and her nationals all the rights they would have had if the United States had ratified the Treaty of Versailles.

"Another thought is that the resolution not only attempts to declare the war at an end, but it attempts to make, in effect, a treaty with Germany, because the section quoted contemplates affirmative action upon the part of Germany in accepting the terms laid down in this resolution."

### Invasion of Powers Alleged

"This is an indirect way of attempting to establish contractual relations between the two governments, and constitutes, therefore a bold invasion of the treaty-making powers, which are the constitutional prerogatives of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

## NEW PRESIDENT OF TURKISH MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—Damad Ferid Pasha has been appointed President of the new Turkish Cabinet, just formed, and he also assumes the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Reshad Hahin Bey becomes Minister of the Interior and Mesmed Said Effendi, Minister of Marine and War.

The new Cabinet contains a large proportion of new elements on non-partisan lines and is opposed to both Unionists and Nationalists.

## LABOR CAMPAIGN MAKING PROGRESS

Non-Partisan Movement of the  
American Federation Not Encoun-  
tering the Difficulties that  
Leading Politicians Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Non-Partisan Political campaign which the American Federation of Labor has set afoot is making much greater progress than the leaders of the major political parties are willing to recognize. While public attention is focused upon the campaign activities of Republican and Democratic candidates for the Presidency, the labor leaders are quietly but effectively organizing and getting word to workers all over the country that this is the year for them to make their force felt in the elections.

One of the difficulties which had been counted upon by the politicians to nullify to a considerable extent the effectiveness of the non-partisan campaign was division within the ranks of Labor. The American Federation of Labor would have all it could do, it was said, to keep its own rank and file in line for its purposes. Outside there was the great membership of the railway brotherhoods, who had their own grievances and ambitions, which would make them indifferent to the program of the Federation. The Labor Party, it was held, would draw in to its fold not only all the outside radicals, but the more radically inclined of the Federation membership.

Organizations Unite  
But what has happened? The members of the brotherhoods and other organizations are conferring with the leaders of the American Federation of Labor. It is being recognized, in homely phrase, that if they will not hang together, they will have to hang apart.

It is altogether probable that a committee will be formed representing the American Federation of Labor, the railroad organizations and the farmers' organization that is to work with them, which will work out a platform on which they all can stand and a program under which they can work to secure votes for candidates favorable to Labor.

The railroad organizations started out with the idea that the Esch-Cummings bill was the only issue in which they were interested, and their sole purpose was to punish every congressman who had voted for it. They are beginning to see that their interests are larger than that.

### Records Closely Scrutinized

Another concession will be made by members of the various organizations whose idea of conducting the campaign was to blacklist all who had not "voted right" on labor questions in Congress. That is still a fundamental, but there are large issues which indirectly affect labor and candidates' records on such matters are being closely scrutinized. For example, a man may have "voted right" on strictly labor questions and yet have favored intervention in Mexico, and this would give labor pause before endorsing. In short, organized labor is broadening its issues and intensifying its work.

As to the Labor Party, there seems less likelihood of its drawing largely from the ranks of the American Federation of Labor today than formerly. Reports from such a center as Springfield, Illinois, show that it is not holding its own, and in the state of Washington, where labor conditions are somewhat complicated, the situation is regarded by the non-partisan political campaign committee as being very satisfactory.

While most of the work of this campaign committee will be directed toward the election of congressmen favorable to the interests of labor, the Presidency is not being overlooked. The special interest back of each candidate is receiving careful study, and efforts to bring into the open the financial backing of the candidates has the sympathy of labor. While the central committee is located in Washington, efforts will be made to arouse the locals to take care of the political situations in their districts.

### LONDON SHIPPING REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Ninety-five ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 239,091, were discharging in the Port of London Authority's docks on March 31, according to their statement, just issued. The ships loading numbered 39; lying up, repairing and bunkering, 46; and waiting in dock to discharge a load, 4. The aggregate tonnage of shipping in port was just over 500,000.

## CATTLE DRIVES IN IRELAND CONTINUE

Raiders, Having Cleared Farms,  
Demand Possession of the  
Lands—Plows and Other  
Farming Implements Seized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—A fresh and serious development has occurred in the lawlessness now exhibiting itself in Ireland. Following the wholesale burning of buildings, and particularly of revenue offices, widespread cattle drives are reported from various districts. The drives, having cleared the farms, have demanded possession of the lands. This "land grabbing," so reminiscent of earlier happenings in Irish history, is reported from Athlone and several villages near Roscommon, where plows and other farming implements were seized.

Small tenants on the Mt. Talbot estate waited on the landlord and demanded possession of certain grass lands, but met with a peremptory refusal and withdrew when threatened by shots fired over their heads.

### Pickets Transfer Campaign

Alleged Anti-British Sentiment of  
Mr. Colby Displayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Women who have been picketing the British Embassy, yesterday afternoon transferred their attentions to the Department of State. Shortly after 4 o'clock, three women began patrolling the Pennsylvania Avenue sidewalk in front of the State, War and Navy Building, carrying placards bearing excerpts from a speech allegedly to have been made in 1916 by Bainbridge Colby, who is now Secretary of State.

One of these placards quoted Mr. Colby as having said that Great Britain's claim to rule in Ireland was not supported by "one scintilla" of right. The secretary, who had been at the district building during the afternoon, returned to his office at about the time the picketing began, and the thousands of government clerks who emerged from offices at 4:30 found the patrol in full effect.

Presumably picketing of the embassy will not be attempted again, at least until the cases of four women arrested there have been disposed of. These women were released yesterday in \$1000 bail until next Monday. The embassy apparently has not taken the matter at all seriously, for on the first day of the picketing the women said that they had been invited in to tea, and on Tuesday one of their placards was posted in the embassy window. The placard read: "Down With British Militarism!"

If further operations against the embassy are taken, they will probably be by airplane, as was done on Tuesday night, when leaflets and circulars were dropped from an airplane which flew from College Park, Maryland. High winds, however, may have led to the decision not to resume the project Tuesday.

The warrants against the four women who were arrested were identical, and charged that they had "unlawfully and feloniously menaced bodily harm and violence to the person of his excellency, the counselor of the embassy and chargé d'affaires ad interim of Great Britain in the United States, the Hon. Roland C. Lindsay, and did then and there, at the dwelling house of him, the Hon. Roland C. Lindsay, affront and insult him in violation of the law of nations." The women all pleaded not guilty.

### Sinn Fein Plot Confirmed

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Recent reports of a Sinn Fein plot for

an armed uprising in Ireland were based on fact, according to the Irish police. They state that they are in possession of information not only indicating that a rising was intended, but that certain Germans in Berlin had engaged to furnish war material.

In this connection, Thomas J. Loughlin, a Dublin business man and a member of the Sinn Fein, has been arrested under the Fein Act. No definite charge has as yet been preferred against him, but the Irish police state that his arrest was effected after they had learned that he was a party to a treaty with the Germans for arms and ammunition.

With Loughlin's name the police linked that of Baron Lewis von Horst, a former resident of the United States, who is now in Berlin, with whom it is alleged Loughlin was negotiating.

### War Trophies Removed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday)—Field Marshal Sir William Robertson left here yesterday for London. The city remains quiet, but all service war trophies presented to the city have been removed from College Square Museum by the police.

### Riots in Irish Prison

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—There have been riots in Mountjoy prison, where close on to 100 Sinn Fein prisoners are on a hunger strike. They demanded better treatment and, receiving an unsatisfactory answer, smashed the furniture, in the cells and broke down a wall between the cells. It was rebuilt, but they tore it down again. The men are now manacled with their hands behind their backs and a strong military guard has been installed within the prison.

### Agitator Alleges "Bias"

NEW YORK, New York—James Larkin, Irish agitator, being tried in the Supreme Court charged with criminal anarchy, yesterday characterized Presiding Justice Weeks' remarks as "heterogeneous, conglomerate and illogical." Then, acting as his own counsel, he asked him to vacate jurisdiction in his case, because he had shown himself "biased" against him ever since his indictment was returned.

Justice Weeks, in denying the request, said he believed he could preside impartially, adding that if the court had the slightest idea that such was not the case, he would be unwilling to sit in the trial.

Mr. Larkin then moved to dismiss the entire new panel of talesmen from which the jury is to be selected, asserting that it would be a "class jury," and not his "class." The original panel was dismissed on Monday on Mr. Larkin's motion. His petition yesterday was denied.

### CLERICAL PARTY'S CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Great interest centered in the general congress of the Clerical Party, which will be held at Naples on Thursday. The delegates attending from Rome consist of three Constitutionalists and four Extremists or Bolshevik Clericals. Turin will be represented by four Extremists and one Constitutionalist.

### NICARAGUA RATIFIES TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratification of the Versailles Peace Treaty by the Nicaraguan Congress, and approval of the ratification by the President of Nicaragua, has been reported to the State Department in a cable message from Managua, Nicaragua.

### ITALIAN PARLIAMENT'S PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—On account of the conference of the Supreme Council, which is to take place at San Remo, the Italian Chamber of Deputies will meet on May 6 instead of April 20.

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## OPINIONS HELD BY BRITISH OFFICIALS ON FRENCH MOVE

High Authority Says French  
Concern Is Due to Memories  
of German Aggression and Re-  
peated Deception Practiced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from authoritative quarters that the general opinion in government circles in London regarding the French occupation of the neutral zone adjoining Mayence Bridgehead yesterday is that it is hardly in line with the Peace Treaty. While the words of the Treaty may seem to provide for such action, it was not, according to the British viewpoint, intended in that way. It is obvious that someone must maintain order in the neutral territory beyond the occupied bridgeheads, and naturally one would consider it the duty of the German Government to do so.

While the French action is generally considered inadvisable, the reason for it is quite readily appreciated. As a high authority put it, "France is still suffering from shell-shock, and after being attacked twice by the Germans within 50 years, and losing 1,400,000 men in the last war, she finds herself standing with a population of 40,000,000 as against an aggressive German population of 70,000,000 across the border, and naturally, after being deceived so often, she considers the entry of the Reichswehr into the Ruhr district as a ruse of German militarists to evade the treaty terms and establish an aggressive force close to the border, for the purpose of taking action against France at a favorable opportunity."

This authority stated that, if France had given the German Government 14 days' notice to withdraw its troops, and Germany had failed to do so, the French advance in that event would have been fully justified. It is generally supposed that the situation is not critical, and that in a few days the French troops will be able to retire, leaving the Ruhr district in a peaceful condition. So far, no agreement has been arrived at between the governments of France and Great Britain regarding the occupation by France of the neutral zone.

### Attitude in Germany

Public Calmer on Hearing Occupation of Cities Is Temporary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin, BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—News of the occupation of Frankfurt and other centers by the French troops created consternation in government circles, and much popular excitement. When it was realized that the French Government had declared the occupation only a temporary measure, to end when the German troops had been withdrawn from the neutral zone, the public became calmer, and tonight's editorials are written in moderate language.

The entire press, however, sharply blames the French Government for ordering the occupation. General opinion is that it will make still more difficult the German Government's task of restoring order and getting the country to work again.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" alleges that the French Premier ordered the advance because he is anxious to strengthen his political position. "In order to reach their petty personal ends," adds the "Berliner Tageblatt," "French politicians have joined hands with the bands of Communists and robbers who are infesting the Ruhr district. French intervention means increased confusion in Europe, an other obstacle in the return to normal conditions and an encouragement of anarchy."

Socialist newspapers like "Vorwaerts" also join in a chorus of criticism, and accuse France of acting in a way which increases the dangers of Bolshevism in Germany.

The "police action" of the German Army in the Essen district continues satisfactorily and will not be interrupted by the French occupation. It is expected that government troops will occupy Essen tonight. "Pierce fighting took place this morning in the outer-suburbs of the famous Krupp town, in which the Red guards were defeated. Much plundering is reported. The government expects order to be restored before the end of the present week."

### Diplomatic Conversations

Policy of the United States Government Understood Not to Have Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Diplomatic conversations are proceeding between this country and France with respect to the occupation by French troops of Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Hanau and Homburg, four German cities in the neutral zone established by the armistice. No official statement has been made by this government, but it is understood that its view has not changed since the United States, Great Britain and Italy decided



that the German request to send the Reichswehr into the Ruhr Valley to restore order was legitimate.

It is understood that the French attitude is that the German intention was, through occupation of the Ruhr territory, to make a test case to determine whether evasion of the provisions of the Peace Treaty would be possible. France, it is understood, expects to show the other nations that the course which has been adopted by her is justifiable.

State Department information is that German cities proceeded without any serious trouble. A German armored car is reported to have fired on French cavalry patrols east of Frankfurt, but there were no casualties. Conditions are apparently quiet in the occupied territory.

#### German Protest Issued

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The German chargé d'affaires in Paris was instructed today to hand to the French Government a note of protest against the French occupation of Frankfurt and other territory on the right bank of the Rhine. The note, after referring to the contents of the French note of April 5, notifying Germany that the occupation had been ordered, asserts that the occupation of the towns mentioned in the French communication occurred before the note was presented to the German Government.

"We must in the name of justice, reason and humanity," the German note continues, "make the sharpest protest against the action of the French Army. It cannot possibly have been the intention of the Treaty of Versailles to prevent Germany from restoring order as quickly as possible in the part of its territory most seriously disturbed by hands of robbers."

"The movement in the Ruhr region, if it had not been quickly opposed, would have shaken the republic to its foundations, both politically and economically. The German Government would have acted inexorably if it had waited longer in the optimistic hope that the insurgent movement in the Ruhr district would end without military intervention, and events so far have shown that it was right."

"Everywhere that the troops arrived the movement quickly collapsed, and the fears expressed by the Allies that the very entry of the troops would make the disturbance worse and lead to the destruction of most important industrial works has up to the present not proved justified."

The note points out that alleged violations of the Treaty must, under the terms of that instrument, be redressed by all the signatories on the allied side, and not by a single one, acting independently.

#### German Official Communication

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas)—An official communication issued this evening says:

"The military operation contemplated against Frankfurt and Darmstadt was begun today in the early hours. The troops of the thirtieth corps took part in the operation and met with no resistance. The encircling of the two towns and the occupation of important points of the circle were completed at 11 o'clock by our cavalry, which in the afternoon occupied Hanau, previously evacuated by the German troops."

"A battalion of German security police was taken over in the Frankfurt barracks and disarmed."

#### German Proclamation Issued

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—A proclamation, addressed by the German Government to the inhabitants of the towns occupied by the French, was issued today. It says:

"Less than 14,000 troops have been collected in the Ruhr district, or almost the exact number permitted by the agreement with the Entente. France has regarded it as reconcilable with the state of peace to occupy flourishing German towns as a reprisal. The world's peace has never been more monstrously played with than it has been just now by France. It is that hard-hearted opponent which alone is responsible for making you the victim of this Shylock policy. The Imperial Government will do everything it can to shorten your period of suffering. It will not let Germany be shattered in this cunningly devised fashion."

#### Press Opinions on Situation

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Editorial opinion in this morning's newspapers is divided. The Daily News sees very strong reasons for regarding the action of France as a mistake, but expresses the belief that the matter will not lead to any grave cleavage between France and Great Britain and Italy.

"It is very doubtful wisdom for France to add deliberately to the not inconsiderable list of questions on which Great Britain and Italy find it necessary to differ with her," the newspaper remarks.

While clearly criticizing Germany's technical breach of the Versailles Treaty, the telegraph admits the allies of France will not go all the way with her in the policy she has initiated.

"The British Government," the newspaper continues, "would have preferred to take the German plea of justification at its face value, and defer action until plain evidence of bad faith was forthcoming. We believe, nevertheless, that British opinion is more nearly unanimous in approving the action of France than upon almost any other question."

Regarding America's reported vigorous protest to France, the Daily Telegraph remarks: "The United States is in a unique position, still being at war with Germany, and her government's opinion regarding the right method of securing observance of the Peace Treaty will not, we fear, be considered by the French as better than their own."

The Daily Chronicle, which assumes that the French step was taken with the assent of Great Britain and

Italy, withholds any expression of opinion as to whether the occupation of Frankfurt was the best remedy for Germany's violation of the Treaty, but urges that nothing should be done "by ill-considered criticism of France to help Germany disintegrate the Entente."

The Morning Post and some other papers give entire approval to the French policy, the Herald, organ of Labor, says Labor neither supports Hermann Mueller against Marshal Foch, nor Marshal Foch against Hermann Mueller, "as both are agents of capitalism and imperialism."

#### FRENCH OFFER TO MOVE ARMENIANS

Armenian Bureau Receives Message that Absolute Extermination Threatens in Cilicia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The following telegram has been received by the Armenian bureau here, indicating that General Gouraud desires the Armenians to leave the territory threatened by the Turks.

"Direct information, dated April 3, is to the effect that the situation in Cilicia is becoming very serious. Hadjin has been abandoned to its desperate and continuous resistance, as the French authorities in a communication from Colonel Breton, addressed to Mr. Danadjan, the Armenian representative, on March 9, refused to send troops to its rescue."

"In Char and the surrounding regions, the Armenians and the Greek population have been massacred."

"The Armenians of Sis and Gharf-Dazar are being transferred to Adana by the French authorities, who have released the Nationalist bandits arrested by the Armenian Gendarmerie. A very characteristic offer is made by General Gouraud, to assure every facility of transportation of the Armenians to Erivan. Nothing less than the immediate presence of interallied forces can prevent the catastrophe of absolute extermination of the Armenians in Cilicia."

#### NORMAL CONDITIONS OBTAIN IN DENMARK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The new Prime Minister, addressing Parliament on Tuesday, said that the policy of the Ministry had been briefly stated in a communication issued on Sunday last with the approval of seven party leaders. It was the Ministry's intention to resume immediately the sittings of the Rigsdag and to continue discussions of the new Franchise Law, with a view to a general election on April 22.

All the party leaders had promised to support the administration and the Prime Minister appealed to the Chamber to hasten the carrying out of the program of the new administration.

Perfect quiet reigns in the city and the position is rapidly becoming normal.

#### BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SAIL SATURDAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes sail for New York from Liverpool on Saturday next, accompanied by the following members of the Embassy staff: J. J. Broderick, commercial counselor; Captain Clarence Henry, honorary attaché; A. P. Graves, honorary commercial attaché; and W. P. Dawkins, private secretary.

#### INCREASING THE DISCOUNT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Ministerial Council has decided to increase the rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

#### MINERS OPPOSED TO NATIONALIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CARDIFF, Wales (Wednesday)—At a meeting at Mountain Ash, miners from various parts of the South Wales coalfield, 8,000 to 10,000 strong, yesterday protested against the policy of the nationalization of miners and passed a resolution advocating a system of profit-sharing after a fair dividend had been paid to capital and proper wages to the workmen had been paid.

#### Italian Communists' Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—At a large meeting of the Communists in Milan on Monday, a resolution was passed condemning the American plutocracy for its persecution of Communists in America. The action of the Mayor of Milan in presenting a bouquet to Mrs. Wilson was also deprecated.

#### Miners Favor Wages Offer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CARDIFF, Wales (Wednesday)—At Wrentham, the North Wales miners' executive yesterday decided to recommend the men to vote in favor of the acceptance of the Government wages offer, which is now being balloted on throughout the country.

#### NEW BRIDGES TO BE BUILT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—The board of aldermen has appropriated \$520,000 for the building of two new bridges over the Merrimack River. One will replace the ancient Amoskeag Bridge at the north end of the city, which has been closed to traffic for some time. The other will span the river at the South end, linking up a residential section with a district in which several large shoe factories have been built in recent years.

#### IMPORTANT ISSUES ARISE IN JAPAN

Premier Condemns Universal Suffrage Bill, Which Is Main Plank in Opposition Platform

TOKYO, Japan (March 17)—Japan's general elections, to be held in May, will be of profound importance to the future of the nation, said the Premier, Takashi Hara, today, in addressing a meeting of leading members of the Seiyu-kai, or pro-government party.

"On the issue of the forthcoming general election depends the fate of the nation," the Premier declared. "Universal suffrage, advocated by the opposition, aims at the destruction of social class distinctions and even proposes to tamper with the conscription system which is the very basis of the country's defense, if speeches in the House of Deputies serve as an index."

"A ridiculous rumor is in circulation that the Seiyu-kai will purchase votes and that the party, abusing government authority, will contrive to so manage matters as to score over the opposition. It need hardly be stated that we will fight always on the basis of fairness and policy."

The Premier then criticized the unfavorable attitude of the opposition parties towards the dissolution of the Diet in March.

"In the House of Representatives," he said, "the sponsors of the Suffrage Bill declared that universal suffrage was what the people wanted and that they were merely voicing the people's wish. If that were so, the opposition ought to welcome the dissolution of the Diet, as thereby the issue is going before the public itself. On the contrary, the opposition continues to pour vituperation on the government for its action. We do not believe the object of the opposition was to have the government veto the Suffrage Bill, but when the opposition makes use of the dissolution of the House to heap abuse on the government, instead of congratulating themselves, we cannot but question the sincerity of their motives."

"The government did not resort to dissolution as a way out of the political deadlock. There has been no such deadlock. We feel we must remain in power and will redouble our efforts to keep it for the sake of the State."

#### HEARINGS ON PACKER REGULATION ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hearings before the House Agriculture Committee in regard to regulation of the meat-packing industry, as provided in the bill introduced by Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, which have extended over almost two months, are at an end. Nine sets of hearings have been held by one committee and another on this subject in Congress during the last two years.

There are now two bills on the calendar, the Anderson bill in the House and the Gronna bill, which was substituted for the Kenyon-Kendrick bill in the Senate. The packers are opposed to both, claiming that they substitute a "government of men for a government of laws."

On the other hand, representatives of farm organizations and other producers, and of the consuming public have appealed to Congress to pass such measures as the Anderson or the Gronna bill, as the only means of preventing the packers from obtaining control of all food products. A vote probably will be reached within a few weeks.

#### RESUMING TRADE WITH RUSSIA

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Three French delegates who will take part in the negotiations for the resumption of trade with the Russian cooperative societies have arrived at Copenhagen, where they are to meet the mission headed by Mr. Krassin, which is expected to reach the Danish capital at an early date. The French delegates, Mr. de Haignault, Mr. de Chevilly and Mr. Mussart, will proceed to London at the same time as the Krassin mission goes there on behalf of the Soviet Government.

#### WHEAT FOR AUSTRIA

PARIS, France—(French Wireless Service)—The Swiss Government is sending to Austria 200 cars of wheat, 100 cars of maize and 200 cars of rye, which Austria is to return next month when the flour which the United States has promised to ship through the Grain Corporation, is expected to begin arriving. The British Government has made arrangements for the transport of this flour.

#### DR. RENNER IN ROME

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—(Havas)—Charles Renner, Chancellor of Austria, with several undersecretaries of state, arrived here today. The Chancellor and Mr. Francis Nitti, the Premier, exchanged greetings.

#### NATIVE BANK FOR EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CAIRO, Egypt (Wednesday)—A native bank is to be established here, a decree having been passed authorizing a capital of £80,000, to be increased by an offer of shares to the public.

#### GENERAL STRIKE AT BOLOGNA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—A general strike has broken out at Bologna following the conflict at San Matteo between the local strikers and the carabinieri on duty.

#### PLAN FOR SAVING ARMENIA IS URGED

Dr. James L. Barton Presents to President Wilson a Method for Speedy Intervention in and Pacification of the Near East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Recognizing the need for immediate action in the Armenian situation, Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of the Near East Relief, has placed before President Wilson a plan for speedy intervention in the affairs of this persecuted race. This method, felt by many who are most conversant with the facts in the Near East to be the most practicable and reasonable means for getting something done beyond mere words, was outlined yesterday, by Dr. Barton to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and is as follows:

"1. The Allies, including the United States, to recognize the independence of Armenia, to include Russian and Turkish Armenia and Cilicia, definite boundaries to be drawn later."

"2. That the Allies unanimously agree to put into the hands of the United States the pacification of the entire area of Armenia and the responsibility for setting up an adequate government and the development of the resources of the country."

"3. Under these conditions America would take up negotiations with the de facto government of Russian Armenia and the Armenian National Delegation representing Turkish Armenia, and enter into arrangements with them by which these terms should be carried out."

#### Senator Lodge Told of Plan

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, despite the fact that he has opposed a United States mandatory of Armenia, Dr. Barton says, told him that he liked the looks of this new proposal and thought that it could be carried out. The plan has no connection with the Peace Treaty, the League of Nations or any mandatory agreement. Mr. Lodge said, however, that this would be an administrative measure and therefore must be handled by the Administration.

The plan was taken to the White House two weeks ago and Mr. Tully indicated that it would be placed in the hands of the President, said Dr. Barton, who looks upon the question as unusually critical, but feels that little more can be done until the Administration acts, excepting, of course, the keeping up of the procession into the Armenian interior of caravans laden with food and clothing by the Near East Relief.

Dr. Barton presents many reasons for the adoption of his plan. The first is that it could be speedily arranged and easily carried out by the United States. Further, he says, "in view of a cable dispatch from Lord Bryce and from reports in the press, as well as from much correspondence on the subject, there is reason to expect that if the Supreme Council believed the United States would consider the proposition favorably, they would make the necessary formal and specific request. This would necessitate that the Allies and associated powers put whatever area was specified wholly into the hands of the United States and give them the responsibility for pacification and organization and for the setting up of an adequate government and the development of the resources of the country."

Allies Must Not Interfere

"This would mean," continued Dr. Barton, "that the Allies and associated powers not only would not interfere, but would use their resources for protecting the boundaries of the country thus assigned and for throwing no obstacle in the way of the United States carrying out the trust accepted and putting the entire plan into operation."

Furthermore, since the United States Senate has taken the stand that it has against the Peace Treaty and mandatory acceptance, Dr. Barton says he feels that no other feasible method, unless it be that of neglecting Armenia to its fate, is in evidence; that England and France have not only antagonized the various races in the Near East who look upon the nations of Europe as conquerors bent on annexation, and so failed to stop the wanton destruction and brigandage, but have clearly stated that with the almost overwhelming obligations already ac-

crued from the war, they could not carry the extra burden of Armenia.

Dr. Barton is convinced that headed by a man like Maj.-Gen. J. G. Harbord, who was chief of the President's mission to the Near East, a commission of the United States could go at once to Armenia and effect positive pacification. Dr. Barton says that Major-General Harbord, and all Americans who go to the Near East are always treated with a special welcome by all factions, as all feel that the United States is disinterested and that its business there is solely for law and order.

"A conclusive instance of this," said Dr. Barton, "is in the case of Col. William N. Haskell, appointed by the Peace Conference as the high commissioner in the Caucasus who now in addition is administering the Near East Relief in that section. Colonel Haskell, an American, took up his post last summer with some 30 other men, carrying only side-arms, and without any means of military enforcement, he and his few assistants immediately called upon the fighting factions, caused treaties to be made and have maintained order ever since. I am certain that the same could be done in the other districts and over the whole territory."

"For the United States to encourage the raising of an armed force of Armenians in America to be sent to Armenia is suicidal, for that sort of thing arouses the Turks to renewed slaughter, because the Turks, though desiring the disorder to cease as much as do the Armenians, are so torn by conscience and so afraid of their very lives, knowing what they deserve, that any appearance of resistance by the enemy excites them to massacre. The United States must go there, not with any army, but as a friend and pacifier."

#### DEFEAT LIKELY OF ENFORCED TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Senate probably will reach a vote today on the universal training feature of the army reorganization bill. Indications are that the Senate will defeat compulsory military training, but on the other hand the sentiment in this branch is much more divided than it is in the lower house, which is overwhelmingly opposed to a military policy based on universal training in time of peace.

Vigorous attacks on the proposed departure in military policy were delivered by Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, veteran of the Civil War, and by Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio. James W. Wadsworth, Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, who is in charge of the bill, stood the brunt of the attack and defended the measure, declaring not only that in the long run it would prove more economical, but that the system is the only adequate safeguard for a proper national defense.

"I have brooded over this question a long time," said Senator Nelson, "and I cannot see a virtue or benefit to be derived by the American people from this scheme of universal training. I have served as a soldier myself and I do not want to see the American people become a nation of soldiers, or to be infused with the military spirit."

"If there had been no universal military service in Germany the world's civilization would not have been threatened by the German Empire," Mr. Pomerene contended. "With 4,000,000 of the best trained men that the world has ever seen, I cannot understand why we should add an additional burden to our financial system before we have ascertained what the country thinks of universal training. The proponents of the measure say that the country is for it, but my guess is that the verdict of the country would be against the authors of this bill."

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#### SCOTS BY-ELECTION HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT

Appearance of Walter Runciman, Asquithian Liberal, as Edinburgh Candidate, Centers National Interest in Contest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Wednesday)—Polling in the parliamentary by-elections here takes place on Friday next, when the electors will be called upon to decide their representatives for North and South Edinburgh. The former election is likely to equal in interest the recent one at Paisley, for not only is the contest marked by the presence of a conspicuous candidate of well-known parliamentary antecedents, but all the forces of the Coalition machinery are being put into operation to secure the return of a Coalition nominee.

The constituency is one of the largest in Scotland, with a roll of 35,611 electors, men and women, and at the last election, the Coalition majority for the Rt. Hon. J. A. Clyde K. C. was 4,893 against a Liberal candidate by no means so well known as is the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, who is now making the attack upon the seat on behalf of the Asquithian Liberals.

#### Mr. Runciman's Record

Mr. Runciman represented Dewsbury for 15 years till he was "unhorsed" by the great political turnover of 1918. At the present time he still stands unwaveringly for those Liberal traditions which are taken by hostile critics as indicating that their possessor "has learnt nothing from the war."

This powerful candidate, with administrative experience at the Local Government Board, and the Boards of Education and Agriculture, and at the Board of Trade, has taken his stand on the universal platform of economy. Planks which are essentially Liberal are, his opposition to the Anti-Dumping Bill, to a capital levy, to state ownership of mines and railways, and to the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament.

What Mr. Ian Macpherson calls that "barbarous word self-determination" is not anathema to Walter Runciman, and Mr. Asquith's Home Rule measure of 1914, with amendments, is what he would like to see put in operation. On the drink question, he favors local option and the application of the powers now available in Scotland to England itself.

Against one of the Independent Liberals' "biggest runs," the Coalition is putting forward P. J. Ford of Leith, a Conservative who has already contested three elections without success. His policy is best outlined in his whole-hearted support of Mr. Lloyd George in his measures designed to bring the country back quickly to normal conditions.

#### Labor Presents Candidate

He sees the present expenditure justified; he sees no necessity to change the present system of government for Ireland, and regarding the drink question, will fall in with whatever the bulk of the nation desires. There is a third candidate in the field, namely, Major D. C. Cole, who represents Labor, and he is supported by Ramsay MacDonald, George Lansbury, Mary MacArthur and Tom Myers, M. P.

In the southern division of the city, C. D. Murray, the Scottish Solicitor-

General, who was returned by the same constituency 16 months ago by a 9899 majority, is again the Coalition candidate. Here it will be a straight fight between the Coalition and the Independent Liberal candidates, the latter being D. T. Holmes.

The presence of Sir George Younger, head of the Coalition Unionist organization, and of Sir William Sutherland, formerly the Premier's secretary, in both the constituencies, indicates the importance attached by the government to the selection of these seats, and the declaration on April 22 is expected to represent in miniature the general election result.

#### JAPANESE FORCES HOLD VLADIVOSTOK

Washington Advances Indicate Purpose to Guard Against Radical Expansion—Denikin Chief of Staff Reported Slain in the Fighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Japanese are now in full military control at Vladivostok, Siberia, the State Department learned yesterday from the United States Embassy at Tokyo, which also conveyed the information that there were few casualties on either side, and that there were no United States citizens injured in the fighting.

It was said at the State Department that there was no information of an official character as to the cause of the trouble, or which side began the fighting. It was also pointed out that the Japanese were obliged to use the port of Vladivostok so long as they retained troops in Siberia, and that the local government might have interfered with the Japanese to such an extent that military action became necessary. The Vladivostok government is radical, though possibly not Bolshevik, and in view of certain manifestations of unrest in Japan within the last year or so, notably the rice riots, the Japanese Government undoubtedly will want to keep Bolshevikism as far from its own borders as possible.

An assortment of varied information concerning conditions in Russia reached the State Department yesterday. General Denikin and his chief of staff, General Romanovski, reached Constantinople and visited the Russian Embassy in that city. At the embassy, a Russian officer shot and killed General Romanovski. After the shooting General Denikin took refuge on a British man-of-war.

It was also learned that the Soviet authorities at Moscow have expressed willingness to commence peace negotiations with Lithuania, but that the parties had not agreed upon the preliminary basis of the conference. The United States commissioner to the Baltic provinces from Riga also reported that the Latvian peace delegates will leave Moscow on April 11. Information from Petrograd, it was said, indicated that all labor in that city was being paid on a piecemeal basis, and that 60 per cent of locomotives available for freight service in Soviet Russia have broken down.

All Estonia and Latvian ports are said now to be entirely free from ice, and navigable.

Information from Viborg is that eggs are now nationalized in Soviet Russia, under a decree signed by Nikolai Lenin, president of the Council of the People's Commissaries, on March 3.

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Through the window,  
Through the window,  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### The New Edgware

The "Village of Edgware" is reached by the thoroughfare known to all Londoners as the Edgware Road, which starts at the Marble Arch, and it is a plot in this locality covering 117½ acres that is destined to be the scene of a novel enterprise—a garden city laid out after the fashion of the American additions to modern towns, with wood instead of stone or brick houses. There will be wide, graceful streets with cemented footpaths; a large space with trees will be left in the center; the houses will be built on spacious plots and will be 20 or 30 feet apart, and no two houses will be alike. Hugh H. Sutherland, now in London representing the F. S. Sutherland Company of Toronto, which is sending 1000 wooden houses for reconstruction, gives it as his opinion that people in England, when they hear of wooden houses, come at once to the conclusion that they will be some sort of army hut affair of which kind of building they have had quite enough. They do not know in what luxury Americans and Canadians live—and yet more than 75 per cent of the people in these countries live in wooden houses. They are warmer than any other type of house and can be built on more attractive lines. There is one class which will not compete for the dwellings in this garden city—it is the large class that loves the lights of the Edgware Road. One woman whose husband had to live near some temporary work in the Thames Valley amid lovely scenery and bright and cheerful surroundings confided to a friend it was all dismal to her—in the Edgware Road in her front room the glare of a neighboring shop-light was all the light she needed, and to sit by the window and watch the streams of people passing below was more to her than all the rivers winding by mossy banks in the world.

### Argentine Time

While the United States is still arguing the daylight question, Argentina has been devoting much attention to the standardization of time altogether. Indeed, the matter has occupied the nation for several years. Brazil, for example, a nation that takes up so much of the southern continent, and which, because of its vast extent, finds a time-standard necessary, divided the land by national decree, in 1913, into seven zones, from east to west, apportioning certain differences in time among them. Argentina is modeling its new system upon the Brazilian basis. The country covers a width of 15 degrees, which means an hour's difference in time from the shores of the Atlantic to the heights of the Andes. Up to now the time has been using as a basis the meridian of Cordova, a city situated almost in the center of the country, and with a resultant difference of a half-hour from the time in the eastern and western points of the land. The new basis will be the meridian of Greenwich, familiar from our geography days; and as a result, all clocks in Buenos Aires will, on midnight of April 30, have to be advanced 15 minutes and 48 seconds. As a consequence of the previous time-system—according to the meridian of Cordova—Buenos Aires and Montevideo—which are only 2½ degrees apart; that is, 10 minutes in time—on the clocks were a half-hour distant from each other. An analogous situation held true of Mendoza and Santiago de Chile, and travelers from the latter capital, going through the trans-Andean tunnel and reaching the first stop in Argentina, had to advance their watches in order to adjust them to the new meridian. The Greenwich system will do away with much confusion.

### Bumboats

There was an illustration the other day in a New York newspaper of bumboats lying off an American man-of-war at Barbados, and the legend had the words, "Bumboats, as the American sailors call them." Of course they call them that, as they and their cousins in the English Navy have done for a great many years. "Bumboat" is one of the oldest modern words connected with the life in harbor of the American and English naval seamen; they were and are boats used to convey provisions, vegetables and small merchandise to a ship for sale to the men that have not shore leave. Falconer's Marine Dictionary can tell the curious landsman all about it, and loyal readers of Captain Marryat do not have to be told. The bumboat woman who duns the tanned midshipman for half a crown's worth of new potatoes bought while the Agamemnon or the Lively May was at

Portsmouth two years ago, is a familiar figure. And we all know how the heroes used to purchase six pence worth of writing paper to write home to the Essex paragonage. There were bumboat women aboard the Royal George in 1782 when "brave Kempenfelt went down," with many more, on account of her not having been properly careened. And certainly two continents for a generation and almost more have known that Little Buttercup who sold "chickens and conies and pretty polonies" was the entrancing driver of a bumboat.

### Meteors Do Hiss

There has been variance of opinion on the point as to whether meteors hiss. It would seem that the ayes have it according to evidence of the Rev. A. J. Warwick, Anglican missionary at Shoal River, Manitoba, who thus testifies as to an incident of March 6 last: "I was returning across the river about 8:30, near the mission on this reserve. I had reached the foot of the bank and for a moment I had missed the narrow footpath and was, with my face turned northward, feeling for the track. It was very dark, being about a quarter of an hour or so before the full moon would rise. All at once there was a brilliancy through the whole air and I turned southward to see a most intensely white meteor, in appearance about twice the apparent size of the planet Jupiter, and issuing from that point. The meteor itself was of white heat, glowing apparently like the bulb of an incandescent lamp. Streams of very vivid sparks trailed at all angles behind and the whole riverside was as though lighted by an electric bulb. The meteor followed a course to the east, maintaining apparently the same height from the earth, until it disappeared behind the high trees, sinking in the direction the moon would later arise from. There was one peculiarity which I must not fail to notice. The sound of hissing, which was continuous, was without doubt present along the whole course of the phenomenon, and was not a supposition on my part. It was present with the light, the sparks and the meteor. I know there has been much discussion in days past as to the existence of this hissing sound, but I can never again doubt the reality of it. May I assure you that by the help of this light I immediately discovered the position of the narrow trail."

### Napoleon and Zionism

The various movements throughout the world that more or less group themselves under the name of Zionism are by no means a novelty, as the official publications show that a century ago Napoleon appears to have sought to use Jewish faith in the restoration of the kingdom of David as an aid in his Egyptian adventure, or rather his offensive on India through Egypt. "The Monitor" of the 3rd Prairial, year VIII (May 22, 1799), published the following, dating it ostensibly from Constantinople three weeks before: "Bonaparte has had a proclamation published in which he invites the Jews of Asia and Africa to reach themselves under his banner in order to reestablish the ancient Jerusalem. He has already armed a great number of them and their battalions threaten Aleppo." And again in the "Monitor" of June 27 it is stated that "Bonaparte has not conquered Syria only for the purpose of giving it back to the Jews. He had vaster designs. . . . To march upon Constantinople for purpose of throwing terror into Vienna and Petersburg." The French writer that treats of this in a recent issue of the "Révolution Française" thinks that these steps were taken more for a political than a military object, and concludes indeed that all his policy in matter of religious worship tended, in the words of the writer, "to make a profit" out of what could be called the "trust of religions." This was the same policy that the former German Emperor pursued with the Muhammadans in Asia Minor, and is a political maneuver that commends itself to more than one disciple of "real politik."

### Music and Carpet-Weaving

It is fairly well-known that in certain parts of the world natives refuse to work at roadbuilding and kindred pursuits unless they have the accompaniment of music. The part played by music in sailors' tasks is common knowledge. Less known by far is the rôle of music in carpet-weaving, and its delicate adjustment to the various colors involved. In British India the carpets are woven to a particular tune. The custom harks back to time immemorial. The leader of the group chants the song in a monotonous, quasi-liturgical style, and the song varies according to the color of the carpet, being repeated by all the weavers in a chorus. If the general color of the carpet is pale, the chant is monotonous; if it is a bright hue, the chorus becomes animated.

### Concepción Arenal

Just as the name of Dickens in English literature is connected with prison reform, so is that of the well-beloved Spanish authoress, Concepción Arenal, whose work and fruitful life were the subject of a recent important meeting in the Athenaeum of Madrid. Concepción Arenal labored valiantly in the cause of prison betterment, and practiced an active kindness and understanding pity, rather than vengeance, toward the unfortunate. She was particularly concerned with the evils of the Spanish punishment of youngsters. She realized deeply what harm was worked by sentencing mere children to the company of hardened criminals, and sought for more understanding and less severity from the judiciary. Her ideas upon social matters are contained in her series of letters called, respectively, "Cartas a un Señor" (Letters to a Gentleman) and "Cartas a un Obrero" (Letters to a Workingman); she counseled a firm, but peaceful insistence upon rights, and a humane tolerance.

## LEGAL ASPECTS OF CITY PLANNING

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 2, and April 5, 1920. Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

In the projected New Zealand town planning law it is provided that land development shall be controlled by a central authority, both as to the actual planning of the land and also as to the enforcement of certain conditions which are made mandatory upon the owners of land who wish to change the character of its use. For example, where agricultural land is to be subdivided for residential use the future New Zealand law provides that the owner shall set aside a portion of that land for community uses, deeding it, free, to the community. This is opposed to the generally accepted rule under which a community is usually forced to buy back the necessary land for commercial uses at very high prices. Also the New Zealand law provides that where a town-planning scheme or development has the effect of raising the site value of adjoining land the owner of that adjoining land must turn back to the state one-half of the extra value given to his land by a development or improvement in which he made no investment whatever.

This struggle between the individual and the community has led also to long litigation over the rule of excess condemnation, whereunder communities have claimed the right to condemn not only the land needed for a particular amount of adjoining land, in order to secure for the community certain increases in site value brought about wholly by a development paid for by the community. Finally the struggle has led to the application of the zoning system adopted in several cities of the United States under which the use of land is restricted as to the character of building that may be erected thereon.

### Zoning Rule Upheld

In this connection we find what may perhaps be an epoch-making decision by the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota no later than January, 1920. Under this decision the court upholds the zoning system in the city of Minneapolis and has decided that a landowner cannot build an apartment house on land which has been restricted for the use of single dwellings. Naturally this brings up the question of compensation, and the law provides that the owner of land so restricted may be reimbursed for any difference of value as between the use of land for an apartment house and for single dwellings. But the decision holding the restriction valid will be looked upon very hopefully by advocates of the zoning system, and with especial pleasure they will take note of such comment on the part of the court as the following: "The notion of what is public use changes from time to time. Public use expands with the new needs created by the advance of civilization and the modern tendency of people to crowd into large cities. . . . The term, 'public use,' is flexible, and cannot be limited to the public use known at the time of the forming of the Constitution. . . . It must be admitted that owners of land in congested cities have of late, through selfish and unworthy motives, put it to such use that serious inconvenience and loss results to other land-owners in the neighborhood. . . . It is time that courts recognize the esthetic as a factor in life. . . . Beauty and fitness enhance values in public and private structures. But it is not sufficient that the building is fit and proper, standing alone; it should also fit in with surrounding structures to some degree."

### Individual and Community

Running through all these phenomena those versed in technical knowledge, in search of the nature and source of impossibilities as related to the correction of urban evils, will become clearly aware of this conflict between the individual and the community wherever betterments and improvements are sought, and cannot escape coming to the conclusion that all progress in city planning depends utterly upon giving to the community the right to control the use of land. How this may be accomplished is still a matter to be determined. The interested student may easily discover the history of attempts to apply the rules which have already been studied. But running along with these phenomena he will discover another, and he will almost certainly become convinced that the struggle for control is only the first step. Later there will come the struggle to turn back land increments into the community treasury. It seems difficult to believe that the technically wise who pursue these investigations will be able to suggest any other means for enabling communities to expend those vast sums that now must be used in order to remodel and even recreate our communities, providing them with the necessary conveniences—public buildings, playgrounds, parks, decent houses and all the rest of those things that now go to make up the dreams of social progress. Of course if one concludes that these dreams of progress will subside or that they can only be answered in terms of the impossibility of their realization, then the later struggle may not come. Let him who will predict.

### England's Housing Effort

In passing it is worth while to chronicle the latest effort of England to grapple with her housing problem. The effort does not, perhaps, afford a clue to the method of administering the final coup de grâce to impossible, because it is based upon a very questionable rule of taxation, but it is perhaps significant as determining a point at which human toleration may not continue. After struggling vainly for months under a financial method of subsidizing the building of houses for workers by a method of dividing the loss, as represented by the extra cost on which the worker

was unable to pay interest in rent, between the local community and the state, the government passed a new law in December under which it grants direct subsidies of £130 to £160, to anyone who will build a house in substantial accordance with the prescribed conditions. As an effort to cope with conditions due to long years of unplanned town and city development, this rule may well be looked upon as startling. To those interested in the application of city planning rules to existing American communities, and to those of the future, this English procedure offers much food for deep pondering.

## BEAVERS OF THE WILD WOODS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Arthur E. Wright, state game warden of Maine, says that the industrious little animal, the beaver, is propagating rapidly in various parts of Maine.

When they propagate they find new habitats. A colony of beavers has recently appeared near Lisson Falls. Beavers are even coming into towns and building their houses right in the neighborhood of men. They are damming streams that never before felt the fret of obstruction.

How they get to new and remote habitats is a strange thing, but the wardens say that it is pretty well established that the curious little animals will make very long trips overland, when they feel the impulse or the necessity. So they are either driven out by large families, or crowded colonies, or lack of timber, and find new streams and make new dams as they fancy.

In winter the beaver comes up under the ice to breathe. Mr. Wright says that it is wonderful to see them come up for their breath of air. They stand up and emit a bubble of air that rises up beneath the ice and rests under it. The breath is oxidized by the fresh air from the ice, or "cooled" and then when the beaver wants another breath he comes up and picks up his former exhalation and uses it over again.

A beaver will go across a pond for miles if he chooses, picking up air bubbles under the ice as he goes. Mr. Wright thinks that a beaver can remain under water without fresh air about five minutes. They do all of their eating of bark, their peeling and feeding under water. That they store their wood for food in the summer, sink it under their houses or near-by, and eat from it is well-known. Mr. Wright could not tell how they sink poplar wood.

"I only know that if you disturb a beaver's log from the water, it will float. But they seem to be able to make it stay down," he said.

"Beavers are funny little chaps," he went on, "I don't just exactly understand how they do some things. They do an awful lot of unnecessary work. They fell a lot of trees that they never use. I don't know what they do it for; but they will go along and fell a tree and let it lie there and never move it. I reckon they work right along, just because they don't know any better than to work; it is what they were made for possibly. They certainly are the most industrious workers of any animals I ever saw."

"If you want to see a beaver, or 50 of them, come up on our town and I will take you out on a summer evening on the bridge and you will see more beavers than you ever believed there were in the world. Our people go out there summer evenings and see them swimming."

"I never saw a beaver move a heavy log. I don't know whether he pushes it or shoves it along with his shoulder, or drags it in his mouth. All of the beavers that I ever saw working were hauling twigs in their mouths. They lift move stones as big as a man can lift, right up on top of their dams. They will fell trees exactly where they want them. If you tear a dam of theirs down, it will be rebuilt that night. They never loaf. Put a stick of dynamite under a beaver dam today and tomorrow it will be again rebuilt and holding water."

"The beavers built a dam in our town under a culvert that made a lot of bother for us," said Mr. Wright. "The culvert was under a road and when the beavers built their dam across it, the rains that came flooded the roadway for 10 inches. "The road commissioners destroyed the dam over and over again and the beavers came right back and rebuilt it. Finally I told one of the commissioners that I could build a screen that would stop them. So he told me to go ahead and I went ahead, with a contrivance that amounted to a heavy wire screen, so placed that the beaver could not get up in front of it and that sent the water through the culvert at a speed that would take a great stone and roll it through the culvert with the speed of an express. No animal, in my opinion, could even get a footing there; much less make any material stick long enough to make a dam."

"I went away and left it well satisfied. It wasn't a week before I heard that the beavers had beat me. They had actually gone down behind that screen, in that swift water and built a dam. Now what I want to know is this! How did they make that stuff stick. How could they anchor the first piece of earth and sods, for that was what they built it of so that they could find time to go and get the second. I studied that dam for a good while. I never solved the question. It is still a problem. I can't tell you. But there was the dam. In a raceway, they built it—those little industrious dam-builders of the wild woods."

## REMINISCENCES OF UPPER BURMA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

On the left bank of the Irrawaddy, somewhere between Mimbu and Myingyan, lies new Pagan. On the opposite side of the town are some bluffs, with one or two solitary pagodas perched high up, whence a far-reaching view is obtained of the wide river and the lower-lying country on the opposite side. Hollowed out in the sides of the bluffs are caves or cells into which the Hypoonyes or monks of the neighboring Hypoonye Kyong, or monastery, retired for contemplation. The monastery is also the village school, to which all the small boys go, and if one is staying in the vicinity he can say good-by to slumber long before sunrise, for the Burman boy does his lesson, usually starting with the Burmese alphabet, at the top of his voice, and when there are 30 or more boys, each at his own lesson, the result is some noise. The reason for the loud performance is so that the monk may be sure that each pupil is doing what he ought to do.

### Burman Contemplation

The Burman is a Buddhist, of course, and a large portion of his time, if he aspires to being a good man, is spent in contemplation. Nearly all Burmans spend some time in a monastery as lay brothers, or used to, and if they so desire, can retire altogether from outside affairs and join the monastery. They have their uses in that they are the learned people of the community, and as said before, teach the boys. They are supported by the people, and a common sight is the monk in his saffron robe, a palm leaf fan in hand, accompanied by one or two small boys bearing large lacquered bowls with covers. Into these the charitable—and a Burman is always charitable, for anyone can travel from one end of Burma to another and he will always be given food, while free resting places are provided in or outside every village—put a handful or spall bowlful from their own cooked food. When the monk has made his rounds he returns with the food offerings, mostly boiled rice, which will, in strict monasteries, provide the meal for the day.

The resting places for travelers are called "zayats" and are to be found all over the country, not only in and about villages and towns, but on the wayside, from the solid and imposing structure of teak with plank floors of teak and tiled ornamental roof, to the humble jungle one with split bamboo floor and thatched roof.

### A Village Down-Stream

Some way down-stream from Pagan is the village of Sin-ba-joo, the disembarkation place for a town called Salinmyo, where in the days just after the war of 1885 was a military post. Landing at Sin-ba-joo, the writer, with the rest of his party, got on mounted infantry ponies to ride the 16 or 20 miles to Salinmyo. The route lies through pleasant open jungle and arable land, mostly paddy. Paddy, or rice, forms the staple food and is the chief agricultural product of Burma. With the exception of hill rice, grown in the hills, all paddy is grown in mud and water. Miles and miles of it may be seen almost anywhere in Burma, and the wonderful emerald green of the young blades is a beautiful sight. Paddy is sown thickly in small nurseries and when about a foot high is planted out by hand in mud and water. The land is divided by small bands or banks into small fields with water-leads running alongside. A couple of blows with a Burmese spade suffices to open a way for the water to run in from the water channel, or from one field to another, and a few spadefuls full closes the opening when the irrigation is finished. Often the only path for miles is along the top of the narrow paddy bands. Once the paddy is planted out, there is nothing to do but attend to the irrigation until the grain is ripening, when toogats, boys, literally "little

men," sit up on small platforms with thatched roofs high above the corn to scare away the birds; the fields are allowed to dry, and the village turns out to reap with small sickles. The harvesting is largely done by women and girls, the children helping, too. The creaking bullock carts are loaded up and driven to the village where they have large reed bins to store the thrashed grain. It is a joyous time, for the somewhat lengthy rains are over, and in upper Burma, five or six months of fine weather may be looked forward to until the arrival of the monsoon, excepting a few days' rain in the latter part of December, and what are known as the mango showers which swell the fruit in May.

### The Military Post

The military post at Salinmyo was situated at one end of the town, on and surrounding a mound and inclosed by an old brick wall. On the top of the mound, to which access was gained by two wide flights of steps, guarded on either side at the bottom by the usual two Beeloo or Burman dragons, was an old pagoda with some buildings in which the officers lived. Below were the men's quarters, mounted infantry and transport mule lines. Salinmyo was one of the many small isolated posts dotted about Upper Burma in the early days after the war, the reason being that there were a number of Bôhs or leaders, bad characters, who by their prowess and promises of booty attracted other men as followers. Many of these latter were just boys or idle villagers, led away by wrong example. Unlike Robin Hood and his merry men, who legend says robbed only the rich and were therefore rather liked than otherwise by the country people, the Bôho leaders took toll of any village they desired. By degrees, however, the leaders were captured and their hands broken up, while a few years of fair-dealing convinced the people of the impartiality of British rule and changed the countryside to as safe a highway as any in England itself.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

### Sales, and High Prices

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your article in The Christian Science Monitor of March 8, "High Prices and the Average Man," is timely and "hits the nail on the head." The same remark, "The people will not buy a low-priced article, but the price up and there is a ready sale," has been iterated and reiterated in conversation and in the press, until we have been almost persuaded that it is a truism. And it is true to this extent, that as "Miss Average Young Woman" says, the cheap things are cheap, and shoddy, and scant. For instance, a sister of "Miss Average Young Woman" recently ordered a waist from an eastern mail-order house. She said, "This cheap waist will do just as well for school as one of the higher-priced ones." But when the waist came, there was so little material in it, and the material was so sleazy and poor, that what she paid for the waist was practically a complete loss. And the above-mentioned article might have been a repetition of our conversation in regard to this incident, so closely does it follow the thought expressed.

It is true that cheap shoes are poorly made both as to material and workmanship, and that it does not "pay" to buy them; that cheap hose are shapeless and almost worthless as to wearing quality; that a cheap suit or coat is shoddy and shows it. It seems we must pay high prices at present or look shabby.

(Signed) FLORENCE ADAIR.

Hayden, Colorado, March 13, 1920.



### Yale Night Latches

If you have any doubt about the protection your locks are giving you—renew them with Yale Cylinder Night Latches. You can depend upon Yale Cylinder Night Latches to throw off every attempt at unlawful picking, forcing or tampering—and they never fail.

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## MAY NIGHTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Early evening had brought a great round crimson moon over the ridge far across the valley north of California's Mt. Hamilton, and after awhile silvery moonbeams began dancing on the little ripples of the bay. When the sunset hues had almost faded into illumined night, the frogs in the ponds and water-holes began their nightly songs. There would have been utter stillness but for the staccato of the frogs. Yet for the dwellers in the houses on the hills away from the water-pools of the high-noted choristers the moonlight night was quiet, for the distant rising and falling notes of the frogs only seemed to accent the peace.

When the silver disk of the moon was higher in the gun-metal sky the Coast Range was darkly outlined against the horizon, finally fading out of sight in a blur far away to the south. Then from a white house gleaming in the night, with reddish-yellow oblongs showing its windows, there came delicate notes of music, mingling with the symphony of the frogs.

Figures strolled along the curving white road that led past the hill crowned with pines, the pointed tops of which thrust themselves raggedly against the brightened sky. A pool, its irregular edge hidden by overhanging grass, mirrored the silver of the moonlight, and concealed a sharp-noted chorus. A figure stole to the pool, and knelt down by its grassy edge. With wary hand a tuft was raised, and a member of the night-choir surprised—an olive-green-backed frog, sitting on a dais of mud, and giving forth his staccato strain oblivious of human eyes peering through the grass blades.

## This Wonderful Range With Two Ovens



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## ADMIRAL RODMAN DEFENDS HIS FLEET

Preparedness and Efficiency of  
United States Navy Promised  
—Sims Letter "Very Indis-  
creet," Admiral Tells Senators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. N.,  
refused to admit before the Senate  
Naval Affairs sub-committee yester-  
day that the fleet of which he had  
been in command during the war  
could not have given a very good ac-  
count of itself if the German fleet  
had broken through the British fleet  
and attacked the Americans, although  
he admitted that it was deficient in  
destroyers, battle cruisers, and light  
cruisers.

"In the first place," he replied to  
Chairman Frederick Hale (R.), Sen-  
ator from Maine, "the German fleet  
could not have defeated the British."  
"But suppose it had?" pressed  
Senator Hale.

"If you think the Germans could  
have got mixed up with the British  
fleet and then could have licked the  
Atlantic fleet, you were never more  
mistaken in your life. What would  
have been left of them could never  
have stood up against us."

Senator Hale insisted that Admiral  
Rodman particularize as to the defi-  
ciencies of the American fleet.

"In general, the fleet was incom-  
plete in types of vessels," he asserted,  
adding quickly, "but we could have  
put up a good scrap if we had had the  
chance. We were given eight British  
destroyers to screen the fleet every  
time we went into the North Sea," he  
said.

### Readiness of United States Navy

"Do you think, as the Secretary of  
the Navy said in his report, that the  
navy was ready from stem to stern  
when the United States entered the  
war?"

Admiral Rodman replied that he did  
not think so, but said that "if you  
waited until everything was complete  
and ready you would never go into  
battle."

"What about the fleet at the present  
time?" asked Senator Hale.

"I would rather say that in private  
than in public," said the witness. "It  
is better not to advertise; it's noth-  
ing derogatory, but I don't believe in  
advertising it."

The committee appearing to want  
the information, Admiral Rodman be-  
gan and then stopped, again advising  
the committee that it hear him in  
private and asking that what he had  
already said be stricken from the  
record. This was agreed to.

Admiral Rodman declared that the  
statement made by Rear Admiral  
Sims that the American navy was re-  
sponsible for thousands of lives and  
heavy loss of merchandise by the Ger-  
man submarines was absurd. So was  
the statement that the war might have  
ended four months earlier if the navy  
had done its duty.

### Efficiency High

"Never in my 40-odd years of service,  
most of which I spent at sea, have I  
seen such preparedness and efficiency  
as obtained in our battleship fleet at  
the beginning of and during the war,"  
Admiral Rodman declared.

The American squadron was fully  
equal to any in the Grand Fleet, and  
the British admiration was so high  
that they sought to learn our methods  
for their own use, he asserted.

"Our preparedness in the entire  
navy was just as high as congress-  
ional appropriations permitted."

Admiral Rodman denounced the "in-  
discreet and injudicious methods" em-  
ployed by Admiral Sims in setting  
forth his views; saying that the mo-  
tive which prompted this public in-  
vestigation is veiled under a smoke  
screen of words. "I can't for the life  
of me see but that it will discredit  
the work of the navy in this war,  
which I know has been most credit-  
able," he declared.

"Though praise is bestowed upon  
its officers and men there has been  
laid bare before this committee by  
some of the witnesses every possible  
point which is derogatory to the navy,

without stating the thousand and one  
good ones which should redound to  
its credit."

### Sims' Letter "Very Indiscreet"

Admiral Sims' letter in which he  
made his charges, Admiral Rodman  
said "was very indiscreet" and that  
"had it been less antagonistic, had he  
omitted reference to conversations  
which should have been sacred and  
confidential, it would have received  
more consideration. Admiral Sims'  
'breach of confidence' in making pub-  
lic an intimate and confidential con-  
versation," Admiral Rodman said had  
received the "deepest censure in and  
out of the navy."

"Admiral Sims' status in London, as  
I understand it, was that of a liaison  
officer, which later was combined  
with the duties of naval attaché there.  
His title as commander of United  
States naval forces in European  
waters is partially misleading. His  
was in reality a subordinate part of  
naval operations, with his office in  
London; he was its advance agent;  
his was the relay office for all com-  
munications between Washington and  
the forces in the field. He did not  
personally direct the movements of  
our fighting ships in the war zone as  
the public so generally believes.

### Orders Given by Admiral Beatty

"For example, every operation of  
the battleship force under my com-  
mand was ordered and directed by  
Admiral Beatty, of the Grand Fleet,  
of which my command was a part. I  
understand that the destroyers based  
on Queenstown were operated under  
Admiral Bayley of the British navy;  
that Admiral Wilson directed the  
movements of ships in and out of the  
French ports; that the ships of Ad-  
miral Strauss' command, that laid the  
North Sea mine barrage, were routed  
and protected by the Grand Fleet, and  
that the fighting ships in general, oper-  
ating in the war zone, had their  
movements directed by some one other  
than Admiral Sims.

"My conception of his duties was  
that he was in London as a central  
office, or advanced base of operations,  
to help coordinate our combined in-  
terests, to collect and forward in-  
formation, to make recommendations,  
to look out for our correspondence,  
supplies, stores, personnel in Euro-  
pean waters, and to approve or dis-  
approve his subordinates' requests or  
recommendations in a limited degree,  
referring to Washington the major  
ones, in his discretion; but all under  
the immediate supervision of the chief  
of operations in the department in  
Washington.

### Limitations on Navy

"When Admiral Sims sent his com-  
munications to the Navy Department  
bearing upon policy or any other sub-  
ject, doubtless they received due con-  
sideration, the same as from any other  
officer, and the most important were  
submitted to the general board of the  
navy for its opinion. The board con-  
sists of the older and most experienced  
officers. And so, it seems to me, that  
unquestionably his communications  
would have received proper considera-  
tion and that action would have been  
taken in accordance with the best advice  
offered and that which was considered  
best by operations.

"Congress gives us our ships, per-  
sonnel and the money for the main-  
tenance of the navy; no matter what  
the navy may need, nor the department  
recommend, we are bounded by this  
limitation," said Admiral Rodman.

"If Congress should see fit to main-  
tain our fleet at its full war strength in  
times of peace, there would never be  
any question of its preparedness and  
readiness when war is declared. I  
mean that it takes time to build ships.  
It takes time to increase and train the  
commissioned and enlisted personnel."

### TOLEDO CARS RUN AGAIN

TOLEDO, Ohio—Street car service,  
suspended last Saturday when the city  
council refused to ratify an agreement  
for increase of fares and wages, was  
resumed here yesterday. Car riders,  
who before the strike of carmen paid a  
6-cent fare and 2 cents for a transfer,  
now pay 7 cents in addition to the  
transfer tax. How long the new rate  
will rule will be determined by the  
United States District Court, through  
whose order service was restored.

## NEW GOVERNMENT BOARD PROPOSED

Greater Aid and Protection for  
Immigrants Its Object—Na-  
tional Conference Urges the  
Repeal of the Literacy Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Action to-  
ward setting up a federal board of  
assimilation to coordinate all existing  
governmental activities relating to  
immigrants, to facilitate their reaching  
their destinations, to supply them with  
information and aid in getting employ-  
ment in those industries for which they  
are best adapted, to afford them in-  
struction in the English language and  
the history, customs and institutions  
of the United States, to protect them  
against fraud and to provide for co-  
operation by federal, state and munic-  
ipal governments and appropriate civic  
agencies for inducting them into the  
life of the nation, was urged in a res-  
olution adopted by the National Con-  
ference on Immigration held under the  
auspices of the Inter-Racial Council  
yesterday. This, it was said, was the  
first gathering of its kind ever held in  
America.

### Compulsory Education

Further resolutions adopted urged  
compulsory education for immigrants,  
either in public schools or industrial  
plants, without expense of the immi-  
grant, and that the government rec-  
ognize the need of providing funds  
for such education as a matter of na-  
tional concern.

The repeal of the literacy test was  
urged, on the ground that it was not  
only without merit, but detrimental  
to the interests of industry and agri-  
culture. If the repeal were not pos-  
sible at once, it was proposed that it  
be so modified as to except from its  
terms those who come to the United  
States to engage in agriculture or do-  
mestic service.

That the United States has not been  
successful in Americanizing her im-  
migrants is proved by the fact that  
never before has migration been so  
great nor so orderly as at present,  
according to Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont,  
chairman of the board of directors of  
the council. "America needs un-  
skilled labor as never before, yet not  
only is she getting little from Europe,  
but she is losing much that she has,"  
he said.

Dr. John H. Finley urged as one  
form of Americanization that every  
American try to include among his  
friends "one descendant of Moses, one  
descendant of Dante," etc., and that  
racial prejudices or antagonism be  
done away with.

### Problem of Economics

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, president of  
the Board of Aldermen, declared the  
immigration problem was one of ec-  
onomics, and that, while there was talk  
of the need of immigration, not only  
are no steps taken to make things  
attractive for the immigrant, but that,  
after a hard and brutal entry into  
the country, he is exploited and insult-  
ed. There should be reciprocal treat-  
ies of naturalization, he thought, and  
Americanization should be made an is-  
sue.

Over 100 bills dealing with immigra-  
tion from various aspects and all  
tending to deprive the alien of the  
privileges of the United States are  
now before Congress, according to  
Louis Marshall, former chairman of  
the New York State Committee of Im-  
migration.

"There are few of us," he said, "who  
are not descendants of immigrants.  
Before immigration began in 1820 we  
had only about 5,000,000 or 6,000,000  
people. The national development is  
due largely to immigration. We now  
have a law excluding the mentally,  
morally and physically unfit, which is  
fair."

### Foreign-Language Newspapers

Mr. Marshall called attention to a  
theory of selection set forth in cer-  
tain bills which would admit annually  
only a certain percentage of people,  
that percentage to be based upon the  
nationality of those already here, ac-  
cording to which he showed, on a  
10 per cent basis, the largest num-

ber of people who could be admitted  
today would be the unpopular Ger-  
mans; while at the same time another  
bill is pending which prohibits im-  
migration of Germans or Austrians  
for 50 years.

Mr. Marshall condemned not only  
the literacy test, but also the pro-  
posed law that it be a misdemeanor  
to print or possess a newspaper in a  
foreign language without parallel  
columns of English translation. That  
the country owes a duty to the im-  
migrants, he also pointed out, as the  
newcomer contributes to the develop-  
ment of the country, to its welfare,  
its trade and commerce and industry,  
and declared that the government  
could make no investment which pays  
better than education of the immi-  
grant.

### Suspension of Immigration Urged

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Suspension of all immigration until  
aliens now in this country can be  
Americanized, was urged before the  
House Immigration Committee yester-  
day by Thomas W. Miller, chairman of  
the legislative committee of the Ameri-  
can Legion.

Russian Reds, supplied with funds  
by the Soviet Government, are coming  
to this country and working actively  
for the overthrow of the government.  
Mr. Miller said. He urged deportation  
of alien anarchists and aliens who  
withheld their first citizenship papers  
so as to escape military service.

"The American people," Mr. Miller  
said, "should be aroused to the dan-  
gers ahead before 100 per cent Ameri-  
can citizens are outnumbered. It is  
certain that a clash is coming."

## SIGNS OF WEAKENING BY WETS ARE SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There are  
indications that the wets at Albany  
are weakening. Assemblyman Ran-  
som H. Gillett has postponed further  
efforts to put through his beer and  
wine bill until after April 19, the day  
when the United States Supreme  
Court decision on the constitutionality  
of the Volstead Act is expected. The  
session adjourns on April 24.

Drys believe that the wets are com-  
ing to realize the seriousness of pass-  
ing legislation in open conflict with  
the United States Constitution.

### PRO-GERMAN LAWYER DISBARRED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Maxi-  
milian von Hoegen, whose alleged  
pro-German sympathies publicly ex-  
pressed in the early days of the world  
war drew attention to himself until  
a party of men one night compelled  
him to kneel and kiss the United  
States flag, was disbarred from prac-  
tice at the Connecticut state bar yester-  
day. The finding against Mr. von  
Hoegen was that he is "morally unfit  
to be a member of the Connecticut  
bar."

## ANTI-SOCIALIST BILLS IN ALBANY

Effect of Measures Would Be to  
Bar Members of Party From  
Senate, Assembly, or Other  
Civil Office in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Two bills  
which have for their purpose the  
barring of Socialists from mem-  
bership in the Senate and Assembly, or  
from holding any other civil office in  
this State, were introduced in both  
houses of the Legislature yesterday.

One bill would require the attorney-  
general of the State to begin an ac-  
tion in the appellate division of the  
supreme court, third department, to ob-  
tain a judicial decision as to whether  
the "principles, doctrines or policies"  
of the Socialist Party, "if carried into  
effect," would destroy, subvert or en-  
danger the government of the State  
and nation.

The second bill would prevent a  
person from becoming a senator or  
an assemblyman who was a member  
of a political organization which, as  
determined by the supreme court un-  
der the election law, "supports or de-  
clares for principles, doctrines or  
policies which if carried into effect  
would tend to destroy, subvert or en-  
danger the existing Government of  
the United States or the State of New  
York or its institutions." Under the  
provisions of this bill also, such per-  
son may not hold any civil office of  
the state or of a municipal government  
or other political sub-division thereof.

Another provision would make in-  
eligible for any civil office a person  
who advocates or supports or is com-  
mitted to the doctrines or policies  
of a political organization which has  
thus been declared to be opposed  
to existing governmental institutions.

Where a person has been elected or  
appointed to any office of the state of  
a municipal corporation, and agrees  
with the members or representatives  
of any political organization to per-  
form the duties or exercise the pow-  
ers of such office in contravention of  
the Constitution or the laws of New  
York or of the United States, or agrees  
with the political organization that he  
will resign his office on the request  
of such organization, or any member  
or representative thereof, or who  
agrees to perform his duties or exer-  
cise the powers of his office in accord-  
ance with the directions of, or be  
controlled by any organization of  
which he is a member, shall upon the  
making of such agreement forfeit his  
office. Provision is made for begin-  
ning proceedings through the attor-  
ney-general to exclude a person  
against whom the proceedings are  
brought. He is to be given full oppor-

tunity to be heard, but, on a determi-  
nation of any of the facts presented, he  
may be ousted from his office or de-  
clared to be ineligible to hold the  
same.

It is further provided that, if a per-  
son shall have been elected or ap-  
pointed as a member of a body or  
board authorized by law or by the  
Constitution of the State to determine  
the qualifications of its own members,  
such body or board may by majority  
vote exclude such member from mem-  
bership in such body or board upon  
ascertaining the fact that he belongs  
to a political organization which has  
been determined to be opposed to ex-  
isting constitutional government or  
has made any of the agreements which  
are prohibited by the act.

### Socialists to Ask Special Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The com-  
mittee of eight, representing the So-  
cialists expelled from the New York  
Legislature, have decided to ask Gov.  
A. E. Smith to call special elections  
in the five assembly districts deprived  
of representation by the expulsion.  
They have also decided not to appeal  
their case to the state Supreme Court,  
because it is not considered to be So-  
cialist policy to allow a court to rule  
on the composition of the Legislature.  
Instead the Socialists will campaign  
for special elections and try to give  
their answer to the expulsion in  
votes.

## GOVERNORS MAY HOLD CONFERENCE IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—A communica-  
tion to all governors has been sent  
out by Governor Milliken stating that  
by vote of the Centennial Celebration  
Committee and the Executive Council  
he has been instructed to propose to  
each governor that the governors' con-  
ference this year be held in Maine.  
Governor Milliken thinks it advisable  
to fix the date early in June or else  
late in September or the first of Oc-  
tober. The Maine climate either in  
June or late September is even more  
attractive than the middle of the sum-  
mer, and it would be an advantage to  
have a conference when the rush of  
the summer travel is not in progress.

Governor Milliken says that the  
State of Maine is celebrating its cen-  
tennial this year, and while no par-  
ticular date is to be observed by the  
State as a whole, there will be un-  
usual interest in the summer vacation  
months and even greater crowds than  
usual. The place of holding the gov-  
ernors' conference, which usually  
takes place in June, is decided by the  
governors of the various states. The  
last governors' conference was held at  
Salt Lake City, Utah, in June, 1919.

## NAVY COAL BIDS SHOW INCREASES

Advances, However, are Smaller  
Than Those Forecast by Some  
Dealers as Likely Soon—Esti-  
mates of Added Costs Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

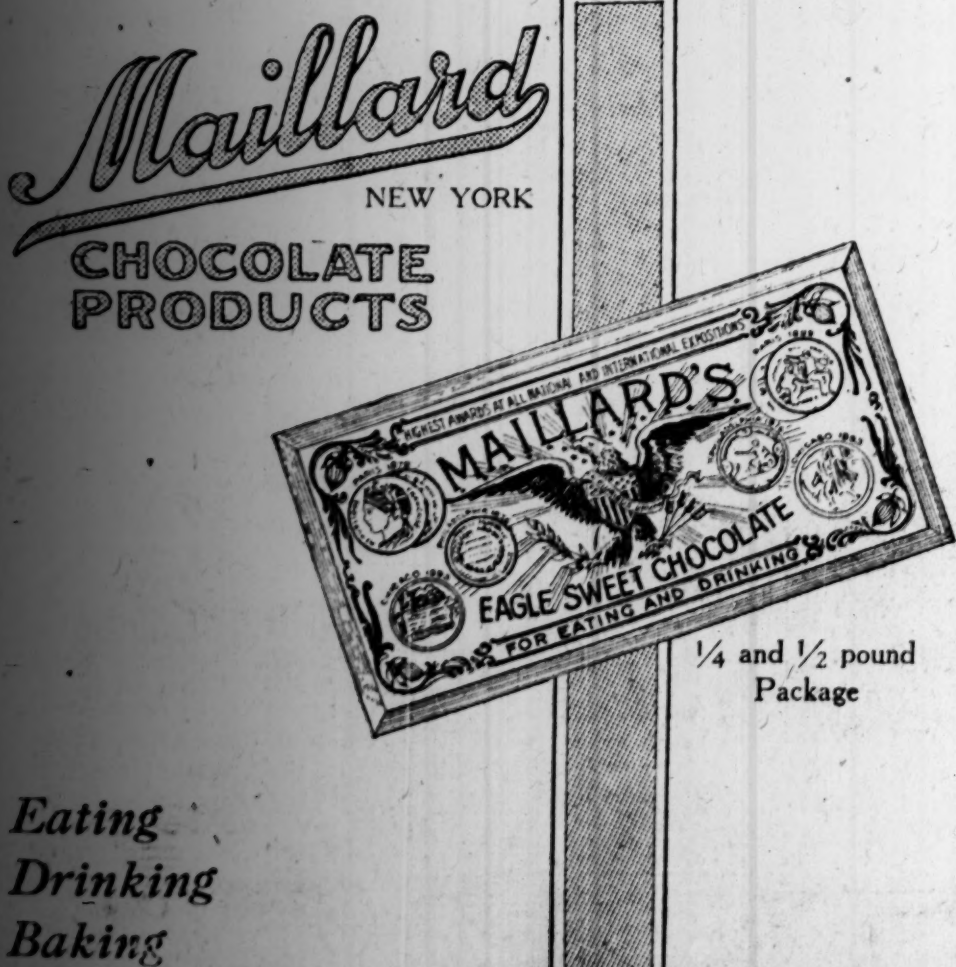
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—How much of the increased cost of  
coal production is going to be passed  
on to the consumer seems to depend  
somewhat on how much the public  
will bear without raising its voice in  
such a protest that the dealers will  
not dare to force it.

Perhaps the prices which the United  
States Navy is having to pay under the  
bids opened yesterday may offer an  
indication of what private consumers  
may expect. Tenders were solicited  
for 2,295,800 tons of bituminous coal  
for delivery at 26 points during the  
year ending March 31, 1921, and for  
59,915 tons of anthracite for delivery  
at 23 points during the year ending  
June 30, 1921.

Bids were received on 470,000 tons  
bituminous and 25,400 tons anthracite  
for delivery at eight and four points,  
respectively, the prices ranging from  
9 cents to \$1.42 a ton over those fixed  
by the Fuel Administration, which  
were in force up to April 1 of this  
year.

This is a somewhat smaller ad-  
vance than the prices quoted by some  
dealers as likely to prevail soon, an  
increase having been forecast of from  
\$1.25 to \$2.00 a ton. If such prices  
are to be made, the onus of justifying  
them will be placed on the re-  
tailer, for the operators have said  
that they have no intention of plac-  
ing any such burden on the public.  
It has been calculated that the entire  
27 per cent increase in wages could  
be absorbed by the operators by add-  
ing only 40 cents a ton. The miners  
have declared that the labor cost for  
mining a ton of anthracite coal is at  
present only \$3.31, and at that rate  
the maximum that should be levied  
on the public should be 85 cents, if  
the operators refuse to absorb the  
increase. Their figures are disputed,  
however, by the operators.

Charles B. Ames, Assistant Attor-  
ney-General, who has charge of in-  
vestigating the coal situation, said  
yesterday that the Department of  
Justice had so far found only isolated  
increases in prices, but that its  
agents were making investigations. If  
evidences of profiteering appear,  
prosecution will begin at once, dis-  
trict attorneys having been instruct-  
ed to that effect by the Attorney-  
General.



**Maillard**  
NEW YORK  
**CHOCOLATE  
PRODUCTS**

**MAILLARD'S  
EAGLE SWEET CHOCOLATE**  
FOR EATING AND DRINKING

1/4 and 1/2 pound  
Package

**Eating  
Drinking  
Baking**

**Rich in  
Food  
Value**



*Feminine in its fineness of fabric  
and handwork, yet thoroughly com-  
fortable and practical, Kayser Knit  
undergarments add a new charm to  
your grooming*

**Knit  
Underthings  
as carefully  
made as silk**

**MADE** by the very makers of Italian Silk Underwear.  
Slender lines, a smoothly-fitting back, a front that does  
not bind, lovely shoulder ribbons that stay up, sheer fine fabric  
—all the refinements, the painstaking attention to detail that  
Julius Kayser & Co. put into their Italian silk underthings, they  
put in their cotton and lisle knit underthings.

Many women have not imagined that knit underwear could  
be so lovely, that it could combine ease and comfort and durability  
with so much chic. They have taken any knit underwear that  
they thought the right size and discovered its undesirable features  
after they got it home.

Until you have worn a Kayser vest or union suit you may  
not have known the comfort and satisfaction of perfectly fitting  
knit underwear. Ask a saleswoman in any dry goods or depart-  
ment store to show you a Kayser suit. Then wear it! All your  
underwear troubles should vanish at once. Kayser Knit Under-  
wear costs no more than the ordinary kind. JULIUS KAYSER &  
Co., New York City.

**Kayser  
KNIT UNDERWEAR  
Marvelfit**  
Registered and Patented

*You almost think you're wearing  
Kayser Silk underwear when you  
put on this Kayser band top union  
suit. Its tailored lines have the same  
simplicity and grace.*

Copyrighted, 1920, by Julius Kayser & Co., N. Y., Makers of Silk Cloves, "Italian" Silk Underwear, Silk Hosiery, Knit Underwear



## NEED OF LIBERAL POLITICAL GROUP

Unless One Is Formed and Fights Effectively, Dictatorship of Plutocracy Within Four Years Forecast by Basil M. Manly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Unless the liberal forces of America are soon mobilized into one effective political group, the next four years will see the realization of the dictatorship of the plutocracy, toward which events in America for the last generation have been tending, according to Basil M. Manly, formerly of the federal industrial relations committee and joint chairman of the War Labor Board. Mr. Manly has recently joined the Committee of Forty-Eight, which in July will hold a national convention in Chicago, at which time it is expected that a third party, with a presidential candidate, will be launched.

Mr. Manly believes that if the reactionary forces elect the President in November, whether he is a strong man or a "mere rubber stamp" for the financial powers, he will cement himself in power and establish a dictatorship which it may be difficult, if not impossible, to destroy by political methods. Mr. Manly thinks that any of the candidates now receiving the backing of the great financial interests, if elected, would "create a machine composed of espionage, militarism and corruption, which will rule America with a rod of iron."

"How can any American," asked Mr. Manly at a dinner of the committee on Monday night, "who has seen the enormous dictatorial powers which have been built up and exercised by Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson in opposition to the most powerful financial interests doubt for a moment that the dictatorship can be completed by any president who has the backing and newspaper support of the plutocracy?"

To the argument that the present executive powers are a creation of the war and that in peace time no president would dare exceed the limitations imposed upon him by the Constitution, Mr. Manly replies:

"We shall never rid ourselves of the arbitrary and un-American invasions of civil rights or of the exercise of dictatorial powers by the executive and its horde of irresponsible agents, until we have elected a president and a congress sworn to destroy, root and branch, all such invasions of constitutional rights and to impose an effective curb on the executive power."

"Let us remember also that while we may soon be at peace with Germany, we shall be thrown into war with Mexico whenever a reactionary president receives the sign from those capitalist bankers who for five years have worked for Mexican intervention. A war with Mexico or with Timbuctoo would be all the pretext needed to revive all the laws of espionage and suppression which may automatically be canceled by the proclamation of peace."

"There are many signs indicating that a political upheaval of enormous proportions is in the making. There is unrest among the four great elemental classes of the people, Labor, the farmers, the middle class, and the soldiers. This unrest, except perhaps in the case of Labor, has not yet become articulate, nor does it yet function effectively, but it is there, waiting merely for the right word to be spoken by the leader, who knows how to call the masses into motion."

"It is true that Gompers proposes to cling to his time-worn slogan, 'Defeat our enemies and reward our friends,' but it is also true that when he decided to create a political machine within the Labor movement by which to make his slogan effective and called upon the city centrals and the local unions to perfect their local organizations and enter into politics, at that very moment the entire political policy of the American Federation of Labor was changed, whether Gompers willed it or not."

### Labor Locals Are Radical

In the past the activities of the federation have consisted largely of speeches by Mr. Gompers and other tried and true union officials and perfunctory appeals from federation headquarters to support a certain party or a certain candidate.

"It is an axiom of the American Labor movement that the international unions are more radical than the federation, the city centrals more radical than the internationals, and the locals the most radical of all. If Gompers could have built his political machine in cooperation with those international union officials, who are in accord with the political conservatism of the executive council, it might have been possible for him to maintain the old-time centralization of political authority. But he was forced by circumstances to go directly to the city centrals and local unions, and thus, to a large degree, to decentralize and democratize federation politics. Before long he will begin to hear from the city centrals and local unions expressions of dissatisfaction with and perhaps even rebellion against any attempt to commit the Labor movement to any candidate who is not something more than a 'friend of Labor' and to any platform which is not radical in all its planks. Before the federation convention in June the machine which he is building may become unruly and go careening through the unplowed fields of politics."

### GOVERNOR TO SIGN DAYLIGHT BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"I shall act upon the bill today or tomorrow," Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massa-

chusetts, said yesterday, referring to the daylight saving bill which is now before him for his signature. It is expected that the Governor, not having acted yesterday, will sign the bill today. Daylight saving will then become effective in this State at 2 a. m. Sunday morning, April 25.

"I do not like the daylight saving bill," Governor Coolidge said yesterday, "but when a measure has been

## NEW YORK CITY'S DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Few streets the world over are more widely known and generally enjoyed than Riverside Drive. To be sure London has its Embankment, Paris its delightful Quai along the Seine, and

the river, the green grass, great trees and colorful sunsets.

### A French Château

Here one comes upon the exact reproduction of a French château—stately, gracious, its trimly terraced gardens as perfect in their symmetry as its towers, and farther along, near its distant end, as free from holding its own with an independent, happy-go-lucky air, as free from the city and

past so slowly that there is always time to tease for a balloon or a spinning pin-wheel before he is out of sight—then back he comes, his tantalizing balloons like giant red and purple and green bubbles bobbing round his hat, his paper pin-wheels, stuck securely in his basket's rim, whirling furiously with the speed of his approach. Children of every description revel on the grass, make precious dust heaps with much scooping of gray

tions for fancy dives, fleets of uncertain rafts propelled by barrel staves, and vantage points from which to dangle fishing-tackle. The rows of empty freight cars, so often strung along the bank, echo with the running feet of another gang of adventurers who prefer the excitement of leaping from one car to the next to that of leaping into the river.

Most of these things happen on that part of the Drive which the Chinese would say was "bottomside." "Topside," or upstairs, are more benches and an endless procession of people sauntering at all hours of the day and evening in the fresh air, dashing past on horseback or scudding along in motors.

There are few to whom the Drive is merely a street by which one gets somewhere, yet even though acquaintance with the Drive and its haunts for some time, they carry away that affection for its simple hospitality which radiates in the expression of all who know it, when, perhaps, the Drive itself has become but a memory.

## LEGION POST HAS BONUS SUBSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Morning-side Post of the American Legion has voiced its opposition to a bonus as un-American and contrary to the ideals and purposes of the legion, as essentially class legislation, and as the entering wedge of a corrupt pension system. A statement indorsed by the post expresses grave apprehension that the bonus will jeopardize the future greatness of the legion by labeling it as a typical organization for graft, and urges that the legion cannot afford to start out with such a handicap, that it should stand for things of which it can speak with pride.

Believing that a flat bonus would work more harm than good to the former service man, a post committee has formulated a constructive plan which now awaits action by the post. This plan proposes education for former service men applying to the government for it; grants of land to those who will actually enter upon the land to cultivate or develop it, and loans under a plan similar to the federal farm loan act.

### GENERAL PERSHING TO SPEAK

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Gen. John J. Pershing has notified the local Young Men's Christian Association authorities of his acceptance of an invitation to address the association on April 17.



Rus in Urbe, Riverside Drive and West 177th Street, New York City

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

so fully discussed in the Legislature, it would seem that I should follow the will of the General Court, as overwhelmingly expressed by the votes in the Senate and the House, the members of which have had full opportunity to ascertain the desires of their constituents."

### RAILROAD TO SPEND \$1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—The Maine Central Railroad Company and subsidiary lines will expend during the year 1920 about \$1,000,000. The expenditure will be for ten locomotives, ten all-steel equipment passenger cars, 6100 tons of steel rails, one large locomotive crane with magnet, one large steam shovel, four large snow plows, and also for shop machinery and tools to improve the efficiency of repair work at the Thompsons Point shops and Portland and the Waterville shops.

the cities of the Far East their Bunds, each beloved in its way—but Riverside Drive is different; it takes the cramped city-dwellers to its heart, understands their need and gives them a drive, a walk, a bridge-path, a park, a river, a glorious view—becomes their backyard their front garden, their pride and delight. Do you wonder their affection for "the Drive" is usually expressed in superlatives? Ask dozens of its devotees what they like about Riverside, and you will have dozens of totally different but always appreciative replies. They love its sunshine, its open sky, its ever-changing crowds, its quiet stretches.

Beginning at Seventy-Second Street, the Drive follows the curves of the Hudson's banks for miles. Along most of its length it is overlooked on one side by rows of tall, aloof-looking apartment houses, their impassive faces softened by windows which, like eager eyes, drink in the beauties of

its encroaching airs as the chickens that peck round in its muddy backyard, content if they can but escape the seclusion of the old picket-fence. This patch of farm-life in the city, just opposite Ft. Washington Park, is where, in Revolutionary days, was a strong earthworks for defense of the city against the British.

Such a playground as the Drive makes in the summer time—it is the greatest backyard in the world! Nursemaids are there all day long guarding flocks of pretty babies. The peanut-man vending his special "pigeon-toed, double-jointed, knock-kneed, fresh roasted Virginia peanuts," strolls from group to group, hailed in friendly recognition. Squirrels dash in their self-important way from tree to tree, hesitating long enough occasionally to glance round for a stray nut and perhaps allow themselves to be coaxed to the back of a bench for further refreshment. The balloon-man walks

gravel walks, and transform the benches into anything from castles to hovels. "Swimmin' "Holes

This backyard has its "swimmin' "holes, too, at regular intervals along the river's edge, and at certain spots known only to the initiated the elite among young adventurers gather to putter round the slimy green-black piles that serve as their base of opera-

## STOCKS MEASURE AGAIN REJECTED

Massachusetts Senate Suspends Rules to Admit a Measure by Its President to Regulate the Advertising of Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Suspending its rules, the State Senate yesterday referred to the Joint Judiciary Committee a bill presented by Edwin T. McKnight, president of the Senate, which would regulate the advertising of securities. The bill reads:

"No stock, bonds or other securities of a corporation, voluntary trust or association shall be sold or offered or advertised for sale in this Commonwealth to any person other than an incorporator, in case of a corporation, or to a party to the original agreement of trust or association, in case of a voluntary trust or association, unless not less than three months prior to such sale, offer or advertising there shall have been filed with the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation a statement sworn to by a majority of the directors or trustees, containing a complete description of the property and its location and of the assets and liabilities of the corporation, trust or association, and unless the said commissioner shall have issued a certificate to the effect that the provisions of this act have been complied with."

"Whoever violates any provision of this act shall, for the first offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, and for each subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding \$5000 or by imprisonment not exceeding three years or by both fine and imprisonment."

Senator Thomas Weston of Newton said that the rules committee on Tuesday had refused to admit a measure offered by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the State, designed to bring about the same results as the McKnight bill. He moved that the Senate reconsider its action of Tuesday, whereby it voted against admission of the Attorney-General's bill, and on a voice vote, reconsideration prevailed.

Having relinquished the chair, President McKnight said that the Allen bill, in the opinion of many authorities, was unconstitutional.

By a standing vote of 18 to 12, the motion to suspend the rules of the Senate to admit the Allen bill was voted down. A roll-call vote also did not prevail, the vote being 23 to 10.

## WEDDING PRESENTS

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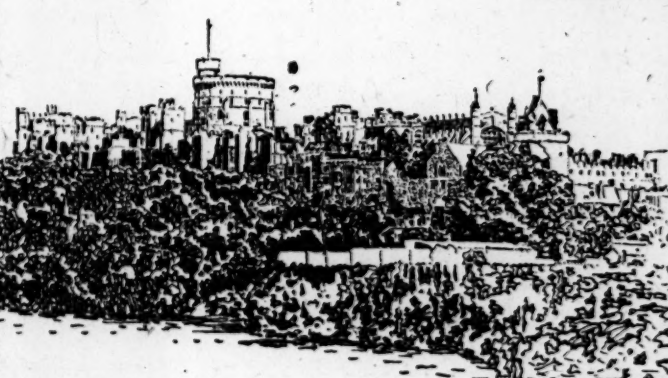
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## BRITISH LABOR'S REPORT ON IRELAND

Solution Is Said to Lie Somewhere Between Extremes of No-Change Policy of Ulster and Clear-Cut Sinn Fein Plan

LONDON, England—The report was issued recently of the results of the inquiry conducted by the Parliamentary Labor Commission upon the present condition of affairs in Ireland, the chief recommendations of which were briefly cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

The commission remarks that much of the prevailing discontent in Ireland is unquestionably attributed to the methods of the present administration, the civil and military authorities having destroyed practically all the safeguards of political and personal liberty and driven many Nationalists of the constitutional school into the arms of Sinn Fein.

### Repression Condemned

The commissioners quote instances of repressive measures which have had serious economic effects, besides the political and moral harm entailed, mentioning the prohibition of the Irish annual fair, and the action taken against the Sinn Fein commission to investigate the present position and future development of Irish industry, members of which were ejected from Cork City Hall on the occasion of the labor commission's visit.

In the course of an exhaustive survey of present tendencies and divisions of Irish political opinion, the report admits that Sinn Fein stands for the ideal of an Irish republic, that it is in being and was functioned in some directions as a de facto government, but observes that its authority, unlike that of the English Government, is derived from the consent of the majority of Irish electors. It is clear, the report remarks, that the country is overwhelmingly opposed to the present political system, in itself a sufficient justification for change.

### Majority of Irish Unhappy

There is also an economic case, the commission considers, against the union. The majority of Irish people are not happy under British rule, neither are they normally as prosperous as they ought to be. Nationalist Ireland under alien domination is in a state of economic arrest. In support of this contention the report quotes statistics on the authority of Sinn Fein, tending to show that the union lays upon Ireland far too heavy a financial burden; claims that practically nothing is being done in the way of housing; that coal mining, though in certain parts it would be an economical proposition, is inadequately

developed; that canals, water transport, and water power are being almost entirely neglected, the fisheries deliberately discouraged, that among other omissions little has been done in replanting timber areas cleared by the exigencies of war. It declares emphatically that the neglect of Irish industry under the union adds enormously to the difficulties and dangers of the political situation.

As to the political problem no single "once for all" solution can be applied in the present state of feeling. One-way solutions, such as "separation" or "partition," the commission believes, raise more difficulties than they remove.

### Compulsion Versus Free Choice

"We believe," says the report, "the solution lies somewhere between the extremes of the no-change policy of Ulster and the clear-cut policy of Sinn Fein. The Labor Party is committed with the whole British Nation to the principle of self-determination, the acceptance of which implies the right of the Irish people to determine their own future. If Ireland were left free to decide between remaining within the Empire or becoming completely separated, the Irish people themselves would decide it in their own interest, that the link should not be completely severed. But there is a very vital distinction between Ireland remaining part of the union under compulsion, and remaining from her own choice. Whatever form of union may be maintained, should be arranged by negotiation and not as the result of the greater power of the predominant partner."

Admitting, however, that in the present unhealthy and abnormal atmosphere an immediate decision on this issue might not be a true reflex of the considered opinion of the majority of the Irish people, the Labor commission considers that the British Government should acknowledge the policy of self-determination for Ireland just as in the case of the self-governing dominions, but that the constitution conferring self-government on Ireland should not be subject to revision by the Irish people until after an agreed number of years, thus giving them the opportunity to return to a more normal and unprejudiced state of mind.

### Alternatives Proposed

The commission considered that either of the following alternatives would be acceptable to the Irish peoples:

First a full measure of dominion self-government, with provision for the protection of minorities—ques-

tions of defense and foreign relations being removed to the Imperial Parliament. This scheme, while perhaps not meeting with unanimous Irish approval, so far as the Commission could ascertain, promised to be a solution that would secure the greatest measure of support, and in this particular respect had a decided advantage over the Prime Minister's present scheme, which meets with practically unanimous disapproval.

The second alternative, commanding a substantial measure of approval in Ireland, is that the form of self-government to be established should be decided upon by an Irish Constituent Assembly representing the whole Irish people and elected on a system of proportional representation, charged with the task of drafting the new constitution and making provision for the protection of minorities—questions of defense and foreign relations being reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

### Economic Regeneration

The Commission insists that the ultimate guarantee of better relations between the two countries lies in the Irish people being convinced that the economic regeneration of Ireland rests in their own hands, and declares that it makes its proposal in the manner it believes the problem would be approached by a Labor Government. But Labor, which lies under no suspicion of political cynicism in thus appealing to the Irish people to cooperate in finding a solution, is not in power and the Irish problem is urgent.

Believing that the British people desire Ireland to become a free partner in the British Commonwealth of free self-governing communities, British Labor, the report concludes, tenders these proposals in the belief they will command the assent of the people of Great Britain and prove acceptable to the majority of the Irish people, and the commissioners appeal to both nations to cooperate in carrying them into practical effect without further delay.

### CHICAGO PENNIES FOR STATUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Pennies of school children of Chicago are to help pay for a statue in France at the farthest point reached in battle by United States troops as an expression of the good relations existing between France and the United States. The Board of Education has set aside Thursday, April 8, for the day on which Chicago school children will try to raise \$10,000 of the \$250,000 which the memorial is to cost.

## MARS "MESSAGES" NOT BELIEVED IN

Power Needed to Send Any Signals From Mars to the Earth Would Need to Be Enormous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Some remarkable demonstrations illustrating the development of wireless telegraphy were made by Mr. Campbell Swinton in his presidential address to the members of the Wireless Society of London, at the Royal Society of Arts recently.

Signals and messages were received from the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and other parts on a siphon recorder erected on the platform, the point of the recorder being made visible to the audience by projection on a screen, while the signals were rendered audible by a loud sounder "speaker" telephone. When the Paris message was received the sound resembled the crowing of a cock. This message, which came from General Ferrie, was translated by Mr. Swinton:

### Message from Paris

"General Ferrie and his assistants are sending to President Campbell Swinton and the members of the Wireless Society hearty salutation" (Mr. Swinton explained that the word "salutation" was evidently intended, "with expression of their certitude that French and British union will continue to give splendid results everywhere and particularly of wireless telegraphy."

"It is wonderful," Mr. Swinton said, "that we should be able to take down such messages as this on the little coil which I have in front of me."

### Idea Disclaimed

As to the so-called messages from Mars, Mr. Swinton said they were founded originally upon some remarks made by Senator Marconi and continued for some time after that eminent scientist had disclaimed them. The idea was mooted that upon wireless dots and dashes received on wireless apparatus, indicated that sig-

nals were being sent to the earth from some other world. Now whether a wireless signal was to be regarded as a dot or a dash was entirely a question of relativity and given that disturbances did occur, there was nothing surprising in that in some instances they took a shape that would fit into certain letters of the Morse alphabet.

The intensity of received wireless signals varied inversely more or less as the square of the distance between the source and the point of reception; so, if they supposed that the mysterious signals originated on Mars, the power of the sending apparatus must be of stupendous dimensions. If the signals in question were received in London as loudly as those from Paris the power employed in Mars must be greater than that used in Paris in the proportion of the square of two hundred, the rough distance in miles from Paris to the square of 49,000,000 miles, the distance in miles from Mars.

### Reasonable Supposition

The power employed in Paris was about 200 h. p., so that unless the inhabitants of Mars possessed improved methods of directional sending greatly surpassing their own, the power used on Mars to give equal effects in London must be about 60,000,000,000 times as great as in Paris.

Surely a more reasonable supposition was that the so-called signals originating in the sun were natural outbursts of electro-magnetic activity exceeding in amount even this stupendous horse-power. It was evident that even comparatively small ebullitions on the sun's surface might well cause disturbance on the earth ample sufficient to account for all the so-called signals.

### MASONIC TEMPLE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit Free Masons have completed plans for one of the finest temples in the world. The edifice, discussed for the last decade, is now held to be assured and will be erected on Cass Park, near the downtown section, at a cost of \$4,000,000. The financial campaign with an immediate objective of \$2,000,000 will open with most of the 35,000 Masons in the city actively listed to make the project a success.

## IDEALS IN RANKS OF BRITISH LABOR

League of Faith and Labor Seeks Harmonious Development of Social and Industrial Life

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—What Labor is thinking about religion was indicated at the annual meeting of the League of Faith and Labor held at the City Temple, London, when messages of good will were sent by numbers of prominent men. Mr. Cramp, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, presided. The league aims at uniting those who accept the Christian faith within and without the Labor movement, in the hope of finding a solution of present-day problems in harmony with spiritual truths, and at securing "the best obtainable system of democratic control and administration of the means of production and of an equitable distribution of the fruits of industry."

All the messages expressed the conviction that the Labor movement and the religious world were charged with heavy responsibility for the harmonious development of social and industrial life, that the present hour was "making spiritual demands on mankind, and that Labor was standing at the crossroads—one leading to a materialism unparalleled in the history of man, the other to an unprecedented spiritual development."

"Where there is no vision the people perish," quoted one writer. "We cannot get the right thing the wrong way," wrote another; "religion should offer its inspiration to Labor." "Religion and Labor—the world needs both and the best of both."

### Labor's Tendency

Mr. Cramp said that while Labor had no defined attitude today toward religion, he thought the tendency of the movement was toward religion. Most of the pioneers had used the opportunities offered in the early days of the Free Church to further the ideals of Labor. Although the movement as a whole seemed to be materialistic it formed a combination of

men and women inspired by a fine idealism. He thought that what was called materialism was rather indifference due to the fact that there was a complete divorce between commercialism and religion, and because "religion" had always seemed to the workers to offer the workers no hope in the present world. They were ready to suffer for the sake of evolving a better system, and he felt that at the back of it all their Labor movement was a religious movement seeking to eliminate personal gain and to benefit the community. Marx had taught them economics, but they had learnt also from Ruskin, Kingsley, Edward Carpenter, and other leaders whose religious spirit had entered deep into their hearts. He believed there was a great field for the cooperation of religion and labor.

### A Counsel of Despair

Miss Maude Royden said that the old teaching which relegated the kingdom of heaven to another world had been for the workers merely a counsel of despair. Russia had been spoken of as a delightful place, she continued, but she was not sure that the Bolsheviks were such agreeable people as they were described by some to be; at any rate she was sure that violence and repression would always provoke reaction. The lesson they all had to learn was to exclude the domination of fear, for "perfect love casteth out fear," and every trouble, every injustice could be traced back to fear. The fear of the cheap, unorganized labor of women, for instance, had made Labor very unjust to women, but inspired by the ideals of Christianity, the Labor movement would be governed by love, stretching out beyond the bounds of sex, class, or race.

### TRAFFIC LEAGUE PROCEEDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The National Industrial Traffic League in session here, representing 300,000 American shippers and concerns, voted down that portion of the executive committee's recommendations which pressed strong opposition to the continuation of the war-time policy of express company consolidation. A proposal to make the freight rate on coal moved in summer 15 per cent under the winter rate was approved.

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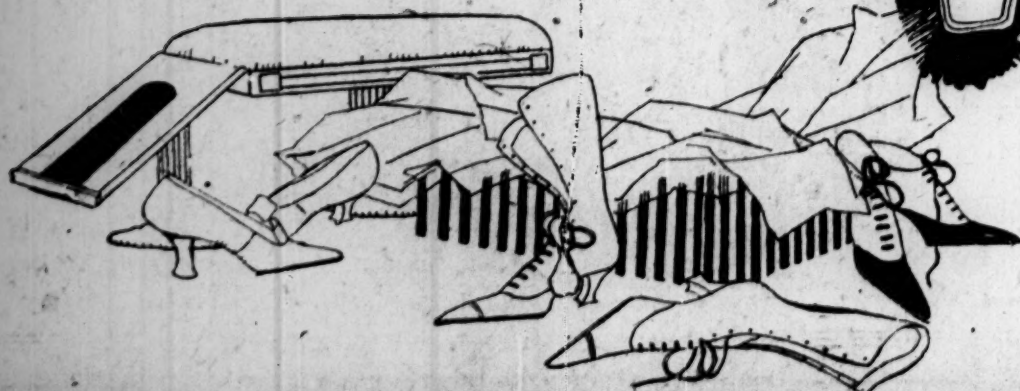
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## MULEY HAFID FACES SOME HARD TIMES

Former Sultan of Morocco, Once Conspicuous for Pro-German Intrigue, Says France Has Left Him Without Means

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Muley Hafid, once Sultan of Morocco, has struck a very anxious period in his life. Difficulties surround him, and he does not see his way to circumvent them. His troubles are material and personal rather than political, and are the more acute for the circumstance. His plans for his comfort and well-being have gone awry. In short, he fears that he is fast lapsing, literally and absolutely, into a state of absolute beggary. His means are dwindling; he is alone and without friends, separated from his family. He has been living in Madrid in good style with two commodious and handsome residences, but now he sees nothing for it but to give them up and is thinking gloomily of taking a small room somewhere and trying to live in that. That is his story. Times have changed with Muley Hafid since the Germans fell.

It will be remembered that during the period of the war this Moorish potentate, who once carried things with such a high hand in his north African domain, was conspicuous for his pro-German intrigues. He moved about very freely in France and Spain for a time, until it became necessary to keep a watch upon him. The French felt it advisable to make restrictions. It will be remembered by readers of The Christian Science Monitor that when the war situation was most tense, Muley Hafid created a diversion by his manner of conducting himself at Barcelona.

### Speculating on German Victory

He was in close association with the pro-German parties there, and it appeared that a plan was being prepared for certain enterprises which, if successful—so Muley Hafid was led to believe—might have set him on his old throne again—with German support. Muley Hafid speculated on a German victory, or at least he felt it to be good to profit by the German pretensions and their financial support of him while he might. The French Government found it necessary to give a hint to Spain of the inconvenience of the former Sultan's manoeuvring.

In those days Muley Hafid wanted for nothing, and found life more agreeable and full than ever he had done at Fez. He moved about with a large retinue. He occupied large suites of rooms in the best and most expensive hotels. He rode in the biggest automobiles. He spent money with remarkable prodigality. He liked traveling in France and Spain, and he began to cultivate to the best of his ability some European ways. At certain French resorts he took lessons in golf; some wise people had an idea that by such means he sought to assist his intrigues. And in general he was waiting for the great German victory. His dream is now shattered.

### Strange Revelations

He complains in the new circumstances that France is not kind to him and his. He has been pitching a piteous tale of his separation from his family who are in Morocco, and of his own financial and other straits. Incidentally he has been making strange revelations, and giving an entirely new version of his abdication and the circumstances attending thereon. One who has been to see him and made careful notes of his visit and conversation gives an interesting account of them.

He found the entrance hall and other apartments of the house of Muley Hafid in a great state of disorder, he says. There were traces of a removal. Pictures were taken down from the walls, chairs were collected together as if for packing, and Muley Hafid's little white dog had found a piece of red velvet somewhere and was playing about with it and tearing it to pieces. The former Sultan took his visitor into his study, where there was still some order, and where a Moorish atmosphere prevailed. There were divans, and on the walls hung pictures of Moorish scenes. The visitor inquired if he had any good news of his family, who, he had said, were being persecuted by the terrible French.

### Auctioning His Possessions

"By this time," said Muley Hafid with a sigh, "my family should have left Tangier for Rabat. This removal

has greatly excited the Moors, and to assist in quieting it as much as possible, each of my servants there has been tipped 25 francs by the authorities. At the same time they have taken away the four automobiles with which they intended to move my people by land. They wish to avoid complications, and so they are going to take them along by sea."

"Ah, yes, but that is not the worst," said Muley Hafid, when his guest had said sympathetically that that was very sad. "They are taking away all my possessions in Tangier and putting them up for public auction. They are trying to ruin me entirely." His friend asked him gently and sympathetically if he had no other property. "None!" answered Muley Hafid dejectedly. "All my imperial possessions are in the hands of the French. Even what was left at Tangier is taken from me. They were not able to do that until the war was over."

### Pension a Myth

"But the pension that you are supposed to receive," said the visitor, alluding to the annual pension of 350,000 francs, as well as the lump sum of 400,000 francs which it was agreed to pay him on his abdication, in favor of his brother in 1912. Muley Hafid made a surprising statement in answer. "It is a legend," he said, "I get no pension from any country. I have lived on what I possessed at the time of my abdication. I was eligible to receive a 'muna' or pension from the Moroccan government on three grounds—because I was a son of the Prophet, because I was a 'ulema,' or one of the wise, and because I had reigned on the throne, but by coming to Spain I deprived myself of that pension."

"My impecuniosity reached such a pass that in 1918 I took a loan of \$6000 from a German bank, and now I have to pay that money back. I am ruined. You see the state of my house. I am selling the furniture, this house is for sale, and I shall leave the other one in the Calle de Velasquez in September, when the lease is up. After that I shall take a modest room somewhere and live as best I can."

It was hinted to Muley Hafid that things might not be so black as they looked, that he might be able to make some arrangement, and that the persecution of which he felt himself to be the victim might be stopped. Muley Hafid shook his head. He is a pessimist now—now that the Germans are down. "I might have been able to make some sort of an arrangement before," he said, "but my law prevents me doing anything of the kind with those who persecute me. I would eat the earth first if such a thing were necessary." Muley Hafid stretched himself proudly to his full height as he said this.

### Why He Abdicated

"Last summer," he went on, "I wrote to the President of the French Republic, desiring to establish good relations. He answered me in a word that I should go along to Paris. That was not possible. I had to live with my family. Besides I learned too much in the protectorate to have any great confidence. I abdicated to recover my liberty; nobody gives up a throne in order to live as a slave afterwards."

### "Why did you abdicate?"

"Because," said Muley Hafid, "my family had reigned in Morocco for three centuries and a half and I did not think it dignified to reign in submission to the French. I lay no blame on those who do so, but my descent would not permit me to accept such humiliation. To induce me not to abdicate they offered me \$35,000 a month, \$4,000,000 for the expenses of my palaces, \$2,000,000 for the payment of soldiers and retainers, and guaranteed not to interfere in my private life. I would accept none of this because the offer carried with it submission to a foreign régime. I should have had to cheat my own people. So I abdicated. I prefer misery to treason toward my race. The Muhammadans appreciate my conduct at its true value."

### Like a Son of the Desert

"I am ruined," soliloquized Muley Hafid at the end of the interview, "and I have a presentiment that I shall never see my family again. It does not matter. I think I have fulfilled my duty toward my honor and my religion." And it is related that at this he held his head erect again, his eyes shone, and he looked, or tried to look, like a true son of the desert.

Muley Hafid may have since become aware that whatever his own case may be his family are not so badly off as he had imagined, for his brother, the reigning Sultan, has taken charge of his dependents and has received them into the imperial palace at Rabat.

## SUCCESS OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Commencing With Sample Meetings of 1915, Present Fair Is Larger and More Representative Than the Previous Ones

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British Industries Fair is being held in this city on a quite unprecedented scale, and it will perhaps be of interest to recall the origin of what may now be regarded as an important annual fixture in the development of British trade. When the war broke out in 1914, the United Kingdom was entirely dependent on enemy sources of supply for many articles essential to daily life and to the successful conduct of the war. As the war went on available stocks were rapidly exhausted, and the country was faced with the fact that it had no facilities for the production of many indispensable commodities.

The Board of Trade set to work at once to remedy this state of affairs, and urged manufacturers to exert their utmost efforts and ingenuity in order to provide the articles with which the country stood in such vital need. The success with which these efforts were attended forms part of the history of the war, and may be gauged by any one who cares to inspect the display at this year's fair of optical glass, chemical glassware, dyestuffs, and other articles which before the war were almost entirely made outside the United Kingdom.

### Sample Meetings Held

This is, however, anticipating matters. Not long after the war began, in order that buyers might have an opportunity of seeing the results obtained by British manufacturers in producing articles hitherto a monopoly of enemy firms, sample meetings were organized, and the manufacturers were thus enabled to book orders. From this informal beginning sprang the first British Industries Fair, which was held in 1915, and proved so successful that the trade interests pressed for its continuance as an annual exhibition. It has since been held every year, and though during the war there were numerous difficulties of transport and accommodation to be overcome, the fair justified itself by results each time that it was held.

This year the fair has been organized on a much larger scale than hitherto. Since the cessation of hostilities there has been time for the process of reconstruction to get thoroughly going in many industries. The demand for commodities of almost every kind is enormous, not only in the United Kingdom and the dominions and colonies, and in the countries of her allies, but also in the neutral countries whose stocks were inevitably reduced during the war and in enemy countries whose cupboards are bare.

Producers in Great Britain have had time to improve the manufac-

ture of many articles made elsewhere before the war, as well as to revive and reconstruct their old industries, and in many cases there is an exportable surplus in the new trades beyond home requirements. Everything, in fact, pointed to the desirability of making this year's British Industries Fair a much larger and if possible more representative exhibition of British-made goods than it had ever been before.

The fair has therefore been split up into three main divisions situated respectively in London, Birmingham, and Glasgow. The London exhibition comprises 19 sections, which include among others: pottery, glass ware, printing and stationery, musical instruments, cutlery, jewelry, and toys. The second, at Birmingham, covers the hardware trades, machinery, tools, cycles, motorcycles, small arms, rubber goods, heating and cooking stoves, and so on. The third exhibition, at Glasgow, includes the whole of the textile trades, chemicals and dyes, and foodstuffs. The three divisions of the fair opened simultaneously at the end of February.

### Traditions of "Five Towns"

The exhibition in London is housed in the Crystal Palace, and it is interesting to remember that this great glass building was originally made for the great Exhibition of 1851, which heralded an era of great commercial prosperity for Britain. The arrangements at the Crystal Palace appear to have been carefully considered and the exhibits are very well set out. Special interest naturally attaches to those industries which, as indicated above, were practically an enemy monopoly before the war and have now created for themselves a strong position in the United Kingdom. The exhibits of chemical glassware have attracted considerable attention, and there is also a good display of porcelain for laboratory purposes. The exhibition of China is impressive, and well worthy of the great traditions of "The Five Towns"; it displays a wide range in design and quality which should succeed in meeting every variety of taste and requirement. The printing and stationery trades are well represented, and some of the very charming reproductions of pictures show the great strides made in color printing.

The largest floor space is allocated to toys, and there is no doubt that very great progress has been made by the toy industry, which was negligible in Great Britain before the war. Toys of every conceivable kind are to be seen, from a rag doll to a model engine. There are armies of soldiers, horse and foot, and guns, and tanks; scooters, mechanical toys, animals, and dolls of every size and pattern and social standing too (if clothes are any criterion). It is certainly an impressive exhibition, especially when it is remembered that, as The Times Supplement states, the first clock work engine manufactured in England was made since the war began.

### Dyestuffs Prominent

It is quite impossible to give a detailed account of the Crystal Palace division of the fair within the limits of a newspaper article, nor did the writer have the opportunity of visiting

the exhibitions at Birmingham and Glasgow. The press reports indicate, however, that the two latter exhibitions are also fully representative of British industry. At Glasgow much attention was directed to the exhibition of dyestuffs and chemicals. Here again the United Kingdom used to be almost entirely dependent on foreign resources, and the present position in these "key" industries has been reached as a result of enforced wartime activities.

A scheme is on foot for the organization of traveling exhibitions under the auspices of the Department of Overseas Trade. It is realized that the ability of Britain to supply goods urgently needed in the dominions and colonies and in other parts of the world must be brought to the notice of local buyers, and the plan providing a small but comprehensive exhibition of manufactures seems an excellent way of doing this. The exhibitions will be self-supporting, exhibitors paying the cost of carriage, rents, salaries, and other expenses. Tours are contemplated throughout the British Empire, and in the United States, South America, and the Far East.

### A Cheap-Jackless Fair

It has always seemed to be a weakness of exhibitions in the past that serious business was generally accompanied and obscured by an assortment of cheap-jacks and purveyors of imitation goods, and the traditional embellishments of a fair in the way of merry-go-rounds, wibbly-wobs and similar attractions. The elimination of such sideshows from the present exhibition at the Crystal Palace is a marked improvement, and one that must certainly be appreciated by those who have a bona fide interest in trade

matters, but it is possible for anyone genuinely interested to obtain a ticket without difficulty. This year's fair has certainly been a great success and must have done much to bring British manufacturers and buyers from all over the world in touch with one another to their mutual advantage.

## TESTING TIME COMING FOR BRITISH LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—J. R. Clynes, M. P., president of the National Union of General Workers, in an article on "The Turning Point for Labor," contributed to the first monthly number of the journal issued by that organization, says: "The testing time for Labor is coming, and during its period of increasing power, it has not been free from blunders which, if avoided, would have meant even greater additions to its strength."

"It presents the world now with the greatest organized working-class movement ever known in any country. In other lands there are forms of working-class authority, but in none is there a movement gradually but surely shaping itself to definite ends, and resting upon organization and upon conceptions of policy such as are being developed in Britain today."

"We cannot visualize either the present or the future of Labor from its past history. The minds of the workers are changing, as surely as methods of manufacturing and transport are changing. We are on the threshold of a new age, and old standards and judgments will mislead us. If we rely upon them to determine either our opinions or conduct in relation to the future claims of Labor."

## "KAISER" TRIAL AT THE HAGUE PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—In the "Tel-gram," Mr. Scharren discusses the question of what should be done with the former Kaiser. He starts with a quotation from Prof. Geozee Scelle in the "Europe Nouvelle": "If it is true that this war... has been carried out in continual contravention of treaties, in a barbaric manner... it is inadmissible that those who... should not be surrendered, condemned and punished within the limits of possibility;... the conscience of the world demands it, the Treaty promises it."

The "limits of possibility," Mr. Scharren considers to be given within the moral sphere. To him the question is one which concerns the whole of civilized humanity. He points out that Holland forms a link in that circle of humanity. Consequently one cannot speak of an extradition but only of an extradition of the former Kaiser. The accused should be delivered to a court composed of representatives of the Entente, the centrals and the neutrals; and the court should meet at The Hague.

A thorough investigation of the conduct of the former Kaiser as it affected the war, and a moral condemnation by the peoples of the world would, in themselves, put a stop to the intrigues which have been hitherto in progress. But it must be clearly understood that all secrecy must cease, that when once extradition has taken place, all local laws lose their validity, and that the decisions of the International Court would be paramount and unassailable.

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## REBUILDING FRANCE IN THE WAR AREAS

Department of Reconstruction Is Showing Itself Fully Alive to Need of Getting Things Done Without Red Tape Delays

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is not an easy thing to measure or analyze the progress which is being made in the industrial reconstruction of France, particularly in the northern areas which were occupied or devastated by the Germans. So many changes, in social outlook as well as economic, have been wrought by the war that comparisons with the conditions before 1914 based on broad generalizations are apt to be misleading. It is of interest, however, to observe the main tendencies of the efforts to build a new world on the ruins of the old. The textile industries of the north undoubtedly afford the best field for a study of this kind.

In the areas immediately to the south of the textile towns, where the fruits of civilization and industry suffered destruction unprecedented in the world's annals, only a pathetic beginning has yet been made to restore order out of chaos, and fertility out of what appears to be almost hopeless desolation and sterility. Years must elapse before the toll of the husbandman again becomes general in these regions. In the mining areas, too, progress in reclaiming the destroyed pits is slow.

### The Hidden Sea

Some of the mines were spared or little damaged, but others were flooded by piercing the shafts at selected places, thus opening the floodgates of the "hidden sea," as the French miners call the deep beds of saturated sand which lie over the coal measures. Apart from the actual damage to the collieries many of the mining towns and villages were virtually swept out of existence by shell fire. Lens in the center of the coalfield, is the supreme example, and a long period must elapse before the miners can be properly housed.

Beyond this zone, in the occupied regions, the principal industries were textile and engineering. These suffered in widely different degrees. Structurally the textile mills were not seriously damaged, and the destruction of machinery was for the most part limited to the removal of the more valuable parts of brass and copper. Pulleys, shafting, and beltting were pulled down wholesale and sent into Germany.

On the other hand the havoc wrought in engineering industry was far more serious. When the Germans saw that retreat was inevitable they set about the most deliberate and systematic destruction of all the engineering works. Long before, lathes and other machinery needed in Germany had been taken out of the works, and the machine repairing shops of the great textile factories—some of them containing thousands of pounds worth of equipment—had also been cleared. Now, as the occupied zone was given up northward from Douai and the little towns just south of it, the remaining machinery was broken up, and the buildings were destroyed either by fire or explosion. In dozens of these industrial towns and villages, where dwelling houses and public buildings have happily been spared, the engineering works, great and small, still lie in complete ruin. The mere task of clearing up the wreckage, on which many workers are now engaged, is enormous, and most ob-

stacles have to be overcome before rebuilding and reequipment can be accomplished.

### Circumventing Red Tape

It is not surprising, therefore, that in these circumstances, the quickest advance toward reconstruction has been made in the textile industries. The Department of Reconstruction, which was established with its provincial headquarters at Lille soon after the armistice, has shown itself to be active, sympathetic, and fully alive to the necessity for getting things done without red tape delays. Its scheme for assessing compensation claims, running in the aggregate into hundreds of millions of francs, and its organization for acquiring new machinery and parts, has won the praise of manufacturers and workers alike. Mill owners have made out their claims in detail, in accordance with a specified schedule; these have been investigated by expert officials, the machinery or plant required has been ordered, and when it is delivered and installed the bill is paid by the department.

A typical example of the progress made up to the end of January is afforded by a large woolen mill visited by the writer near Roubaix. Roughly, this mill is now working to one-half of its full capacity. To this extent the stolen brass and copper parts, usually the most delicate parts of the mechanism, the shafting and beltting, and other looted or destroyed equipment, have been replaced at great cost and patient labor. In some of the sheds long rows of silent, half dismantled machines, dirty and rusted, bereft of all connections with the power engines, may still be seen. All the engines were smashed up, and the wreckage of those which have not been rebuilt remains in heaps.

### A Three-Shift System

In the other sheds full activity is restored, and the operatives, men and women, with vigor again renewed, and memories of the privations and humiliations of the occupation losing just a little of their bitterness, apply themselves strenuously to the task of restoring the industry to prosperity. By agreement with the operatives everything possible is being done to secure the largest measure of productivity from the limited machinery that is running, and when the Eight Hours Law came into operation a three-shift system was mutually adopted, so that the mills are now running for the whole 24 hours, with no stop except for necessary repairs and at the change of shifts.

It is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the progress made in textile

reconstruction. The most authoritative given to the writer was that in Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing and Croix, the four busy neighbors, where the woolen, cotton and linen trades are chiefly centered, the coming mills have reached 75 per cent of their pre-war productive capacity. The spinners are behind this, and the weavers are a little in advance of the spinners. The increase in cost of production may be imagined when it is stated that the price of the new equipment ranges from four to ten times as high as it was in 1914 and that recent agreements with the operatives have increased the labor cost fourfold.

In Rheims, Arras and Albert no industrial reconstruction has yet been possible, but in Armentières, the center of some of the most terrible fighting, a plucky effort is being made to renew the arts of civilization in two or three mills which have been rebuilt amidst what appears to the onlooker like hopeless ruin.

### CENTENARY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The commemoration festivities and celebrations in connection with the centenary of the landing of the 1820 settlers which were to have been held at Grahamstown this month, have been postponed. The severe drought, the unsettled political situation and the lack of tents to accommodate visitors are all factors which have contributed to the decision of the committee to postpone the celebrations while the hope is generally expressed that the Prince of Wales or some other representative of the Royal Family may be able, at a later date, to be present to open the proceedings.

### COMMISSION TO FIX PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The act recently passed by the New South Wales Parliament to repress "profiteering" gives the commission power to fix prices without, as previously, making recommendations to the government. It also largely increases the number of commodities which come under the commission's jurisdiction, and empowers it to recommend to the government that any others may be added.

## WHY BRITISH COAL OUTPUT IS LOW

Production, It Is Declared, Will Never Reach Pre-War Level Until the Desire of Miners for Joint Control Is Satisfied

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—In a pamphlet entitled "Workers' Control in the Coal Mining Industry," Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, admirably states the workers' case for self-government in the mining industry, and amplifies the general outline indicated in an interview when the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was privileged to discuss the question with him in the first days of the campaign which has just ended.

Mr. Hodges begins by admitting the achievements of private enterprise, but points out that in 1913 the output ceased to expand and capitalism began to break down. Coupled with this inability to develop the industrial resources the mine owners were faced with the changed ideas of the mine workers, a new mentality which was asserting itself, wherein the miner felt very keenly the relationship in which he stood to his employer.

### All Not Well in the Industry

The most remarkable of all the factors responsible for the decline in production, says Mr. Hodges, is the growing consciousness of the worker that all is not well in the industry, that the men have been bereft of any "voice" like a voice in the direction of the industry. "Output," he writes, "will never reach the pre-war levels until avenues are provided for this desire (joint control) now so manifest among men in the industry."

Mr. Hodges labors to explain that the claim of the miners is neither anti-social nor syndicalist in character. Although not guild socialism, it is, he admits, a decided step in that direction. Labor itself is by no means of one voice as to the policy to be pur-

sued, and no reason is seen to change the opinion expressed some time ago that there would be no general strike to force the issue. Labor has come out of the recent parliamentary elections too well to indulge in anything so disastrous to its prestige. As J. H. Thomas so wisely puts it, labor "would be blind to the signs if it did not know, and take advantage of, the awakening on the part of the workers to the power and responsibility they possessed. The movement could only survive on a policy which would appeal to, and carry conviction with, the great masses of men and women in the country."

### Public Sympathy

That note has the right ring about it and summarizes the opinion most frequently expressed of late in Labor circles, and which the industrialists find extreme difficulty in meeting. It is the note that dominated the miners' policy, who, by attempting to enlist, in the first place, the effective assistance of the whole Labor movement and, in the second place, the sympathy of the general public, by their educational campaign, have undoubtedly strengthened their case in the eyes of the community. They have sought to convince the public that their interests as consumers of coal will be advanced by nationalization, and they are at present showing great solicitude for the public in their demands for the reduction in the price of industrial coal and an increase in the supply of domestic coal.

A cause for greater anxiety than a general strike for nationalization of the mines is the proposition thrown out in one or two quarters that in the event of the mines remaining in private hands, the miners would immediately make application for an advance in wages. The possibilities are that the Trade Union Congress, while still adhering to its determination to nationalize the mines, will, nevertheless, refrain from recommending a policy of drastic action. In that event it would be sheer madness for the miners to declare for a strike on their own account, with the rest of the Labor movement more or less against them.

### Demand For More Wages

But there is, nothing to prevent the miners demanding more wages. Their

contention has been right through the piece, that the mine owners were making enormous profits which might (a) be diverted into the coffers of the Treasury or (b) that the profits could be considerably curtailed by reducing the price of coal, thereby assisting other industries as well as easing the situation among the workers due to the high cost of living.

If the government refused to deal with the employers, then they, the miners, were entitled to participate in the extraordinary prosperity of the industry, in the shape of higher wages. In this they would obtain the active support of large sections of the trade union movement, for it is well to remember that Robert Smillie has repeatedly stated, there would be no difficulty for the miners to come to an agreement with the employers on the lines indicated by the government's proposals, where the miners would increase their own wages at the expense of the rest of the community. This they refused to do, preferring to work the mines under their own scheme, which, in their opinion, although fair to the employers, would also prove to be a boon to the general public.

### GREAT NEED OF POLITICAL LIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Presiding at the annual dinner of the 1912 Club, which is connected with the City Conservative and Unionist Association, Sir Ernest Wild, K. C., M. P., said that never was political light so much needed as at present. The war, which ought to have taught them all duty, seemed to have taught many people and many classes little but self-interest, he said. Now constitutionalists were about to stand up to perhaps a more insidious foe—Communism and Bolshevism. There might be many party changes in the near future, but there would always remain the great fundamental battle between right and wrong. He had no anxiety as to the side on which the bulk of the Conservative Party would be ranged. That party was in true sympathy with the people, ready and able to follow any man as long as he was fighting the great battle of individual liberty, freedom, private enterprise, the great watchwords which had made England free and great.

## SYRIANS WARNED OF NOTED TURKISH BEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—It is announced that Bekir Sami Bey, one of the chief representatives of Turkish nationalism in Anatolia, has arrived in Constantinople.

A writer in the "Reveil" gives his reminiscences of this "man of massive stature" who was formerly Wali of Beirut. He actively participated in, or presided at various meetings of a more or less patriotic nature and frequently visited the French Club. He spoke in fluent and mostly correct French with a sober eloquence.

"On July 14, 1914, wearing the tie of a commander of the Legion of Honor, in a speech, full of after-thoughts, he veiled under frigid politeness his antipathy toward the European colonies, particularly the French, and the action of France in Syria. On November 1, 1914, he went to salute the Consul-General of France and the French colony with a show of courtesy by which even the most astute were taken in.

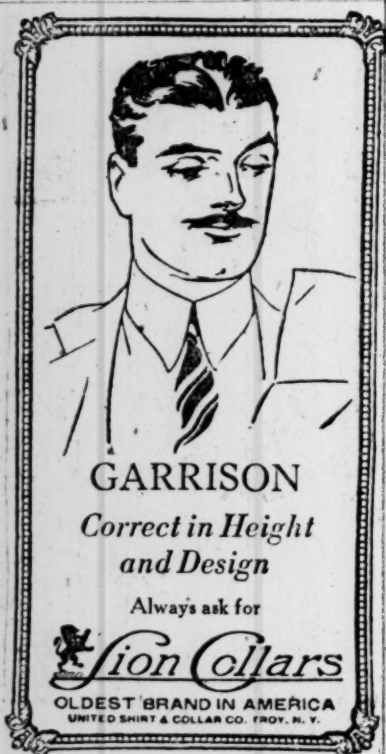
"Nobody has forgotten his fine promises concerning the citizens of belligerent nations, who were assured they would not suffer in person, property or dignity. 'So long as I am there fear nothing,' he said. But one fine day His Excellence went off on a little journey and his friends, the enemy, began those peregrinations which saw the destruction of so many people. Some declare that he took no part in the Armenian massacres and the hanging of citizens in Syria, but many well-informed people think otherwise, though they may not be able to prove it. That he ill-treated unfortunate foreigners at Aleppo is an undoubted fact."

"This individual manifested Turkish patriotism, and perhaps he had a right to it, but it is hoped that our learned diplomatists, instructed by his suspicious past, will dismiss him from their zone of action."

### WIDENING JAFFA RAILWAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The government intends to widen the railway between Jaffa and Ludd. A central station will also be constructed near to Saron.



—the part unseen

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## RHODES AND THE CUTTINGS WIN

Three Matches are Completed in Wednesday's Play in the United States Amateur Court Tennis Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The Court tennis tournament for the amateur singles championship of the United States began in real earnest yesterday on the courts of the Racquet and Tennis Club. All three matches were played, and the winners, with Philip Stockton of Boston, will compete in the semi-final round today.

The first match of the afternoon was between W. F. Cutting of New York and Daniel Hutchinson of Philadelphia. Hutchinson, who was a star quarterback at University of Pennsylvania in years past, was on the whole an easy victim for his more practiced opponent. At the start, Cutting took four of the first five games easily, and though Hutchinson rallied and brought the score to 5-4, Cutting captured the final game rather easily. He was much more accurate in his shots at the grille and dedans than Hutchinson.

Hutchinson took the lead in the second set and held it until 4-2 was reached, when Cutting staged a rally that lasted until the end of the match, winning the next 10 games in succession and outplaying Hutchinson at every point.

The second match was won by C. S. Cutting from the veteran C. E. Sands in even easier fashion. Though Sands made a number of accurate drives for the grille which netted him points, he was able to score but one game. In the third set, after Cutting had started four of the first games, Sands rallied and by carrying off the next two brought the score up to 5-4 before dropping the final game on his service. The second set was easy for Cutting.

The final match of the day proved by far the closest and most interesting. The competitors were J. Douglas of New York and D. P. Rhodes of Boston. The first set was even throughout, Douglas finally managing to break through and take the odd game after the score had reached 5 all. The second set was likewise close until 4 all was reached, when Rhodes, scoring cleverly on a difficult chase, took the odd game and carried off the set a moment later on nets by Douglas.

Douglas started off with a rush in the third set, and captured the first three games. He brought the score to 4-1 before Rhodes was ready to meet his playing; then Rhodes started in, and playing with much greater accuracy than before carried off the next five games and the set. Douglas was not serving with his usual accuracy, and made many faults. The fourth set was all in favor of Rhodes, as Douglas was still unable to serve with accuracy. Rhodes was also very accurate in his chase shots and captured many points. The points in the last set were 32-22. The summary:

NATIONAL AMATEUR COURT TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP  
Second Round

W. F. Cutting, New York, defeated Daniel Hutchinson, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-4, 6-0, 1-6.

C. S. Cutting, New York, defeated C. E. Sands, New York, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

D. P. Rhodes, Boston, defeated J. G. Douglas, New York, 5-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

## FRANCIS OUMET CAPTURES TITLE

Former Open and Amateur Golf Champion Wins Chief Honors in United North and South

PINEHURST, North Carolina.—Francis Oumet of the Woodland Golf Club, United States open golf champion in 1913 and amateur champion in 1914, has added another championship title to his long list and, judging from the form displayed in capturing this title, he is well on his way to other golf titles this summer. He acquired his latest honor here Tuesday when he defeated S. J. Graham of the Greenwich Country Club in the final round of the championship division of the annual United North and South tournament by 5 and 4.

With the exception of a few holes in the qualifying round, Oumet has played splendid golf during the tournament. His cards have run well around par, and with the exception of the semi-final round, when Harold Weber of the Inverness Club held him to a 2 and 1 margin, he won his matches easily. In his match with Weber he took an 80. In his second-round match against J. M. Wells of the Oakmont Country Club, he showed fine golf, going around in 70 and winning by 5 and 3. His card for this match follows:

Wells, out ..... 3 4 4 5 3 6 4 2-38  
Oumet, out ..... 5 6 5 4 5 3 4 4-40  
Oumet, in ..... 4 5 4 2 3 4 3-34-70  
Wells, in ..... 5 2 4 5 4 4

The elimination of Perry Adair of the Druid Hills Golf Club, winner of the qualifying-round medal, and J. D. Standish Jr., of Detroit, in the first round was a surprise, as these two players had been generally regarded as likely candidates for the final rounds.

MATCH PLAY  
First Round

S. J. Graham, Greenwich C. C., defeated J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit, 1 up, (19 holes).

E. C. Newton, The Country Club, C. C., defeated Perry Adair, Druid Hills G. C., 5 and 2.

F. B. Danforth, North Fork C. C., defeated E. M. Newton C. C. of Virginia, 5 and 3.

H. E. Bockenkamp, Midland G. C., defeated S. J. Graham, Greenwich C. C., 5 and 1.

## VETERANS OUT AT OKLAHOMA

Pre-Season Contests With the Chillico Indians Show That Coach Owen Has a Well-Balanced Nine at the Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
NORMAN, Oklahoma.—Announcement by B. G. Owen, coach, that arrangements have been closed with University of Nebraska for two baseball games to be played here April 21 and 22 completes University of Oklahoma's baseball schedule for this spring. Working out of the schedule was late, due to Oklahoma's recent entry into the Missouri Valley Conference. Ten of the 18 games are with conference colleges. Two games against the Chillico Indians have been played, the Indians winning the first and the Sooners the second. The remainder of the schedule is as follows:

April 9-10—Kansas State Agricultural College at Oklahoma; 16-17—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Norman; 21-22—University of Nebraska at Oklahoma.

April 23-24—Kansas State Agricultural College at Kansas City; 5-6—University of Kansas at Kansas; 7-8—University of Missouri at Missouri; 15-16—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater; 21-22—Chillico Indians at Chillico.

Missouri Valley rules limit the season to 18 games and forbid games against professional teams. Heretofore the university has played from two to four practice games with league teams before the season began. Although starting badly in the first game, the varsity nine played faultless ball in the second contest against Chillico here. The scores were: Chillico 7, Oklahoma 1; Oklahoma 3, Chillico 0. The Oklahoma line-up was as follows:

Pitchers—R. L. Bosworth '22, E. A. Davis '22, C. H. Dolph '22, Catcher—J. R. Gentry '20, Infield—W. D. Hamm '22 and J. Little '20, first base; L. C. Joseph '21, second base; A. H. Briscoe '21, shortstop; W. G. Talbot '21, third base.  
Outfield—C. A. Seitz '21, L. E. Salter '20, T. W. White '20, B. J. Little '20, Bryan Kierchner '21.

Pitcher Bosworth, a left hander, worked very effectively in the second game. Owen declares that Davis, a 1919 letter man, is in better form than he was at the end of last season. Dolph has speed and curves and is working for control. Briscoe is a hard-hitting infielder. His hits for two bases when two men were in scoring position, and two out won the second Chillico game. Talbot batted excellently. In the outfield, Seitz, Kierchner, and Salter showed up well in both fielding and batting during the opening games.

The score by innings:  
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.  
Chillico ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 x-5 10  
Stanford ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-1 5  
Batteries—R. A. Ellison and Harold Dexter for Chillico; H. E. Newland and Walter Bundy for Stanford.

## SHAMROCK THIRD IS GIVEN TRIAL SPIN

SOUTHAMPTON, England (Tuesday)—The Shamrock III, Sir Thomas Lipton's "trial horse," for the Shamrock IV, which is to sail against the American Defender this coming summer for the America's Cup, was given a trial spin today. Sir Thomas Lipton, who was on board, said that in the event that the Shamrock III should prove a speedier boat than the Shamrock IV, he would ask the New York Yacht Club to permit him to substitute the old boat for the new one in the cup race.

Colonel O'Neill, who will represent Sir Thomas in the United States, will sail for New York next Wednesday on the Adriatic, which will also carry Shamrock IV's racing spars.

Shamrock III Begins Voyage  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
SOUTHAMPTON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock III starts its trans-Atlantic voyage today without escort. The vessel was launched here Saturday, and Sir Thomas' intention is to use her as pace maker to the Shamrock IV in the trial prior to the American cup race. Its keel has been deepened, and the vessel is expected to be faster than before, particularly to windward.

TO LAUNCH RESOLUTE APRIL 19  
BRISTOL, Rhode Island.—R. W. Emmons, 2d, managing owner of the sloop Resolute, candidate for the defense of the America's cup, has announced that the Resolute will be put into the water from the Herreshoff yards here April 19. He expects the sloop will have its first trial early in May.

HARVARD FENCERS BEAT TECH  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Harvard University fencing team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6 bouts to 3, Saturday afternoon. The Crimson also defeated Tech in a dueling swords match, 3 bouts to 1.

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## DARTMOUTH FIXES TENNIS SCHEDULE

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—The Dartmouth College tennis schedule, as announced recently, comprises 14 matches, including one with the University of California here June 3. The schedule follows:

May 1—Wesleyan University at Dartmouth; 6—Dartmouth College at Brown; 7—Dartmouth vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston; 8—Dartmouth College at Harvard; 10, 11, 12—New England Intercollegiate at Boston; 15—Amherst College at Dartmouth; 23—Yale University at Dartmouth; 27—Dartmouth College at Williams; 28—Dartmouth College at Rensselaer; 29—Dartmouth College at Fordham; 31—Dartmouth College at Pennsylvania.  
June 3—University of California at Dartmouth; 4—Colgate University at Colgate; 5—Cornell University at Cornell.

## OLYMPIC TEAMS START JOURNEY

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States ice-hockey and figure-skating teams, which are the first entrants from that country to leave for the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, beginning April 20, left this city yesterday on the steamship Finland.

G. T. Kirby, president of the American Olympic Committee, Secretary F. W. Ruben and a crowd of other prominent sportsmen saw the party off. Waving flags and cheers led the team "bon voyage" as the vessel pulled out in the stream at 2 o'clock. In a short speech before the sailing, Kirby urged the athletes to play hard for America, but "don't forget you are amateur sportsmen; do not violate any of the rules of sportsmanship." The party comprises 16, and is in charge of Cornelius Fellowes, president of the International Skating Union. R. D. Schooley of Pittsburgh was originally nominated as team manager, but had to decline.

Figure-skating entrants are Miss

CP OS  
TO  
EUROPE  
From WEST ST. JOHN  
Apr. 18, Scandinavian ..... Antwerp  
Apr. 20, Pretorian ..... Glasgow  
Apr. 22, Minnesota ..... Liverpool  
Apr. 24, Metaxas ..... Liverpool  
FROM VANCOUVER  
Japan—China—Philippines  
Apr. 28 ..... Emperor of Japan  
May 1 ..... Montague  
All information from  
CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
Apply local agents

## WEST BROMWICH IN SECURE POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—West Bromwich Albion become more and more every week the prospective champions of the Football League for the present season, and when they defeated Burnley, their nearest rivals, on March 13, in the Midlands, their prospects were immensely increased. A drawn game the week before had raised the hopes of the Lancashire side; but in the return game they found the leaders at the top of their form, and were handsomely beaten by a score of 4 goals to 1. F. Morris, the star goal scorer of the Albion team, netted twice and his efforts were supplemented by J. Crisp, the international winger and by A. Bentley. For Burnley E. Mossop scored. The Albion have now a lead which at this stage of the season is practically good enough to make their position safe for the championship, and the question seems to resolve itself, as in the Second Division, as to who will occupy the second place.

Burnley are not by any means so certain of this distinction as is West Bromwich of the championship, for Liverpool and Chelsea are in stern chase. These two clubs gained slightly in the race as a result of the events of March 13, though the drawn game which Sheffield Wednesday succeeded in pulling off against Liverpool was far from encouraging to the latter club. The Wednesday team have undoubtedly been strengthened by the addition of F. Welsh to their ranks, and he scored one of their goals against Liverpool, but their position at the bottom of the standing has given rise to the assumption that they are bound for the Second Division at the end of the season. Their 2-all draw against such strong opponents as the Mersey team must therefore be regarded as satisfactory. Sunderland's draw with Middlesbrough allowed Chelsea to get on level terms with them in the standing, for the latter club pulled off a win against Notts County on the county ground. It was not a great game; but the feature of the victory lay in the fact that only two teams had succeeded in carrying off the full points when visiting the Notts inclosure. Incidentally Sharp, the new Chelsea forward, scored the winning point, and continued to show promise of developing into a good player even judged by Chelsea standards.

While the situation of the clubs at the top end of the First Division standing is interesting, that of the half dozen teams at the other end is equally so. Sheffield Wednesday's position is at present exceedingly precarious and there is a struggle among those im-

mediately above them to avoid the two bottom places, at present occupied by Sheffield and Blackburn Rovers. The Rovers have still a kick left in them and they surprised followers of the association game by defeating Newcastle United by 2 goals to 0. N. Rodgers scoring both the goals. By the same score Derby County took full points from Preston North End, and so raised themselves on an equality with Bradford City, who only drew with Oldham Athletic 1 all.

All the clubs in the First Division not yet mentioned are without the inducement to effort that comes from the prospect of pulling off one of the first two places in the season's standing, or from the desire to avoid the last two places which necessitate relegation to the lower division at the end of the season. Aston Villa is one of those in the middle of the standing, but the club has still an interest in the English cup competition so that public attention is focused on their doings to an extent which might otherwise not be. Against the Wanderers at Bolton they did not shine and were the only one of the four cup semi-finalists not to obtain winning points. They lost by the odd goal in three, missing a penalty kick, while the home side converted two penalty kicks awarded to them and won by that means alone.

A welcome win which was by the largest margin of the season was the reward of the Arsenal's good play against Sheffield United. The United lost by 3 to 0. F. Pagnam returning to goal-scoring form and netting twice. H. Barnes also scored two goals while playing for Manchester City against Bradford, who were beaten 4 to 1. By way of contrast, no goals were scored in the game between Everton and Manchester United.

CAMBRIDGE DEFEATS OXFORD IN FENCING  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Cambridge University won the inter-varsity fencing contest against Oxford, which was recently held at the London Fencing Club. The foil and the saber were the weapons used, and while the Dark Blues secured the foils by 5 bouts to 4, the Cantabs won easily in the sabers, thus securing the final verdict by 7 bouts to 6. The summary:

POILS COMPETITION  
Fencer and College Won Lost  
R. G. Grimmins, Oxford ..... 2 1  
B. Dobree, Cambridge ..... 2 0  
C. P. Blacker, Oxford ..... 2 1  
T. E. Rhyses, Oxford ..... 1 2  
C. Heys-Hallett, Cambridge ..... 1 2  
H. N. Norman, Cambridge ..... 0 3

SABER COMPETITION  
C. Heys-Hallett, Cambridge ..... 2 0  
Travers, Cambridge ..... 1 1  
H. G. Curran, Oxford ..... 1 1  
T. Wood, Oxford ..... 0 2

TANSILL TRINITY CAPTAIN  
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—F. T. Tansill '22, of New York, has been elected captain of Trinity College basketball team for next season.

TRUE BROTHERS, JEWELERS  
April is the Diamond Month  
We shall enjoy showing our beautiful gems to you, and we are sure that you will only seeing them. It's well worth while to select the best.  
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These dresses are the result of a purchase from one of the world's most famous makers of the dresses who has establishments in New York and Paris.  
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At \$45.00, values up to \$85.00 At \$65.00, values up to \$125.00

FORBES & WALLACE  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
The April Rebuilding Sale This Week  
Thursday, Friday and Saturday  
Offering an extraordinary series of important savings in every department.  
FORBES & WALLACE

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Distinctive Spring Coats  
For sports, dress, motoring and general utility wear  
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Also made to order. Special French Service.  
SILKS OF ALL KINDS BY THE YARD

Spring Suits  
for Boys  
This is the home of the Jack-o' Leather suits for boys. Sturdy, serviceable woolsens, fashioned in the up-to-the-minute style. Seat, knees, elbows and pockets are lined with pliable leather.  
\$18.50 to \$32.50  
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"Always Reliable"  
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At Lessened Profits  
High Cost—Hand Tailored  
SUITS—\$39.75, \$44.75, \$59.75  
DRESSES—\$34.75. Values to \$50  
COATS—\$24.75, \$34.75, \$44.75

HANAN  
THERE is no better advertisement than the testimony of satisfied users. Ask anyone who wears them what they think of Hanan Shoes! The sincere, spontaneous expression of high regard that almost invariably characterizes the response to such a question is a splendid tribute to Hanan Style and Quality.

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SAN FRANCISCO

CHICAGO  
PITTSBURGH  
CLEVELAND  
MILWAUKEE  
ST. LOUIS

"Good Shoes are an Economy"



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL DEALINGS  
ARE NEGLIGIBLE

Today's Government Auction Is Not Expected by Trade to Result in Much Buying, as Quality of the Offerings Is Poor

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The tendency of the demand in the wool trade is still for fine grades. There are a few transactions reported in low-quality wools but it is concluded that the sellers are taking a loss. Fine wools are extremely scarce and the only business possible is in small lots for matching purposes.

Manufacturers maintain that the public demand is running stronger than ever for fine wools, and it is even thought that, owing to the scarcity of fine wools, a substitute will have to be invented to satisfy the desire for delicately finished material.

As a result of the continued strength in line, to the neglect of the blood and lower, holders of the latter are finding it extremely difficult to carry their stocks. Those who own their own warehouses are not placed in the awkward position of those having to pay storage, but even they feel they could use their space to better advantage. Carrying charges are very high and dealers who bought medium to low wools anticipating a change in the market are left with large stocks on their hands, faced with the alternative of increasing expenses or practically giving them away.

Today the government will hold two auctions at Ford Hall, the first beginning at 9 a. m. and the second at 2 p. m. These will take the place of the usual three-day auctions. The offerings consist of approximately 6,000,000 pounds of wool but the trade is not at all enthusiastic over the quality. With the exception of a few lots, such as greasy California choice eight months, and the tops, only about 20 per cent is expected to be taken, the larger portion being of no use to the mills for present consumption and the market being in too precarious a condition to permit of speculation on the part of dealers.

HOUSES SHIPPED  
BY UNITED FRUIT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United Fruit Company's steamship *Levia*, which sailed recently for Cuba, contained a most unusual cargo of 37 complete, knocked-down houses for the United Fruit Company. These houses consist of 20 single-family houses, 15 two-family houses and two schoolhouses, for the employees of the United Fruit Company at its plantations at Preston. The material in these houses is already cut to length and size, with all partitions, walls, etc., fabricated and made up into panels ready for immediate erection on their foundations, which are already in place. It is estimated that the entire lot of 37 houses will be erected complete, ready for occupancy within 30 days after their arrival at Preston. United Fruit is at present planning to standardize all of its tropical houses. The above shipment is the first step along this line as an experiment to determine if it may not be more economical to have future houses fabricated in the United States and then shipped to the tropics ready for immediate erection. By so doing, a great amount of waste in both labor and materials is avoided.

NEW FINANCING FOR  
MARCH IS HEAVY

NEW YORK, New York—Corporate financing in March, 1920, was on a large and successful scale. The aggregate of railroad, industrial, and public utility bonds issued was \$251,336,150, compared with \$207,663,585 in February and \$96,960,750 in March, 1919. For the first three months of the year financing was \$941,019,150. If this rate keeps up, the high record of 1919 will be passed.

As usual, railroad financing was light, \$26,200,000, of which \$500,000 were in bonds and \$25,700,000 in notes. Industrial corporations led, continuing to reflect expansion in the line. Texas Oil Company \$35,000,000, 7 per cent 3-year notes formed the largest item, with B. F. Goodrich Company 5-year 7 per cent notes for \$30,000,000 the next largest. The issues offered have interest rates ranging from 5½ to 8 per cent.

## SUGAR PROPERTY BOUGHT

NEW YORK, New York—A press dispatch from Havana says that former Congressman G. W. Loft of New York has bought the Dulce Nombre Sugar Central located at Macagay in the province of Matanzas. Hereafter it will be known as the Loft Central. It is reported that the price was between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000.

## YUKON GOLD DEFICIT

NEW YORK, New York—Yukon Gold Company for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows a deficit after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., of \$1,108,684, compared with a deficit of \$875,521 in 1918.

## BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK, New York—Guy E. Bowerman, general secretary of the American Bankers' Association, has announced that the membership of the association has reached 21,214, the largest in its history. The highest previous mark was 20,214 attained in August 1919.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	49½	50¼	49½
Am Car & Ry	143½	146½	144½
Am Inter Corp	102½	104½	101½
Am Linsed	88½	89	88½
Am Loco	105½	106½	105½
Am Smelters	70½	70½	70½
Am Sugar	133½	134	131½
Am Tel & Tel	97½	97½	97
Am Woolen	136½	143	136½
Anaconda	66	66	64½
Armstrong	52½	54	53½
Au, Gulf & W I	173½	176½	173½
B & O	34½	34½	34½
Baldwin Loco	140	142½	139½
Beth Steel	98	101½	98
Can Pac	124½	124½	124½
Cent Leather	89	90½	89
Chandler	161	162	159½
Chl, M & St P	37½	38½	37½
Chl, R & I Pac	35½	37½	35½
Chino	37	37½	36½
Corn Prods	100	102	99½
Crescent Steel	27½	28½	27½
Cuba Cane Sugar	54½	54½	54
Cuba C Sug pfd	83½	83½	81½
Ed Johnsson	117	120	117
Gen Electric	158	158	157½
Gen Motors	382	386½	377½
Gen Motors (new)	38½	38½	38½
Goodrich	71½	72½	71½
Int Paper	86½	87½	86
Inspiration	61½	61½	61½
Kennedy	84½	85½	84½
Marine	36½	37	36½
Marine pfd	95	95	95
Mex Pet	199	204	199
Midvale	47½	48½	47½
Mo Pacific	27½	27½	28
N Y C H & H	73	74½	73
N Y C H & H	33	34½	33
No Pacific	79½	80	79½
Pan Am	103½	104½	103½
Punta Alegre	93½	94½	93½
Penn	42½	42½	42½
Pierce-Arrow	71½	72½	70½
Rocking	84½	85½	84½
Rep Iron & Steel	110½	113½	109½
Rep Out of N Y	107	107½	106½
Sinclair	43½	44½	43½
So Pac	99½	101	99½
Studebaker	119	121½	119
Studebaker	119-116½	124½	116
Studebaker	208½	214½	208½
Trans & Pac	44	45	44
U S Rubber	25½	25½	25½
U S Steel	121½	121½	121½
U S Steel	106	107½	106½
U S Realty	63	64	63½
Westinghouse	53	53½	53
Wells-Over	24½	25½	24½
Worthington	81½	85	81½
Total Sales	1,695,700	shares.	

## LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2½s	96.30	96.30	96.30
Lib 2½s	91.20	91.50	91.50
Lib 2½s	89.58	89.60	89.40
Lib 2½s	91.48	91.66	91.32
Lib 2½s	89.76	89.76	89.56
Lib 2½s	89.76	89.76	89.76
Lib 2½s	89.76	89.76	89.76
Lib 2½s	89.76	89.76	89.76
Lib 2½s	89.76	89.76	89.76
Lib 2½s	89.76	89.76	89.76

## FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	98½	98½	98½
City of Paris 6s	90½	90½	90½
City of Bordeaux 6s	89	89	89
City of Lyons 6s	89	89	89
City of Marseilles 6s	89	89	89
U King 5½s 1921	95½	95	95
U King 5½s 1922	93½	93½	93½
U King 5½s 1923	91½	91½	91½
U King 5½s 1924	87½	87½	87½

## NEW YORK CURB

Bid	Asked
California	32
Consolidated Copper	34
General Asphalt	99½
Gilliland Oil	41½
Guffey Gillespie	30
Guffey Mining	4½
Inter Petroleum	40½
Island Oil	40½
Merrill	18½
Midwest Refining	164
N Y Shipping	41
Orpheum	32½
Prestman Tire	34
Ryan Petroleum	24
Ryan Petroleum	28½
Sellery	11½
Submarine Bell	14½
Texas Company	15
Todd Ship	205
Tropical Oil	20
United States Steamship	25
White Oil	29

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

Adv	Dec
Am Tel	97½
A A Ch com	90
Am Bosch	122½
Am Wool com	138½
Am Zinc	192½
Arizona Com	134
Booth Fish	11½
Boston Elev	64
Boston & Me	34½
Butte & Sup	27½
Cal & Arizona	68
Cal & Hecla	353
Copper Range	45½
Davis-Daly	124
East Butte	154
Eastern Mags	29
Fairbanks	71½
Graham	48½
Gorton-Pew	25½
Gray & Davis	37
Greene-Can	57
I Creek com	50
Iale Royale	35
Lake Copper	4¾
Mass Elec pfd	78
Mass Gas	76
May-Old Col	9
Miami	24
Mohawk	71
Mullins	47½
N Y N H & H	42½
North Butte	18
Old Dominion	34½
Osceola	49
Park & Bing	43
Pond Creek	21½
Punta Alegre	94
Root & Van Der	50
Stewart	47½
Swift & Co	121
United Fruit	202
United Shoe	46½
U S Smelting	71½

\*New York quotation.

## STANDARD OIL OF OHIO

NEW YORK, New York—The Standard Oil Company of Ohio balance sheet as of December 31, 1919, shows total resources of \$28,203,897, compared with \$24,469,327 on December 31, 1918, and a profit and loss surplus of \$12,621,815, compared with \$12,507,183 in 1918.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.26, off 1 cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver ½d. higher, at 72½d.

CITIES SERVICE  
ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The Cities Service Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, a surplus, after charges and preferred dividends, of \$13,135,590, equal to \$39.09 a share on the average amount of common stock outstanding, compared with \$61.67 a share in 1918:

1919	1918
Gross earnings	\$19,977,551
Net after exp	19,273,716
Net after charges	17,350,854
Divs pfd 8½	4,215,294
Sur for com	13,135,590
The combined statement of earnings of the Cities Service and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1919, compares as follows:	
Gross earnings	\$91,398,946
Net	29,196,463
Sur after charges	18,384,773
Divs pfd 8½	4,425,351
Surplus	13,959,422

STEINMETZ MOTOR  
PURCHASES PLANT

NEW YORK, New York—The Steinmetz Electric Motor Car Corporation is capitalized at \$2,000,000. According to present plans it will purchase a completed plant at Baltimore, equipped to turn out 4000 cars a year. The cost of plant and machinery will be about \$250,000. The design of the motor construction and gearing is arranged so that both the field and armature of the motor revolve, each driving one of the truck wheels. It is claimed this gives the motor twice as much power as the same motor would have with the field standing still.

## DIVIDENDS

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

The United Eastern Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of 21 cents a share, payable April 28 to stock of record April 8.

The American Thermos Bottle Company declared a dividend of 30 per cent, payable in Class B stock on April 25 to holders of record April 15.

The Brown Shoe Company declared the regular \$1.75 preferred stock dividend, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

The Carolina Power & Light Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of ½ of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 15.

The American Light & Traction Company declared the regular quarterly common stock dividend of 2½ per cent in cash in addition to the usual dividend of 2½ per cent payable in stock on every 100 shares, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in cash on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

The Middle States Oil Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10. It was decided to pay dividends quarterly hereafter, this being the first regular quarterly declaration. It is 4 per cent per annum above the previous dividend rate of 1 per cent monthly.

The Pere Marquette Railway declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its prior preference stock payable May 1 to holders of record April 22.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The National debt of the Dominion of Canada on February 28 last amounted to \$1,915,995,924.

The British Treasury has announced that after April 12 it will be prepared to offer prices for certain American dollar securities deposited with the government.

The Bank of Japan shows an increase in the specie reserve for 1919 over 1918 of \$119,525,000 and \$80,655,348 in securities. Bank notes increased to \$780,000,000 by the end of 1919 and receipts of bullion exceeded 1918 by \$136,601,587.

## OSCEOLA MINING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Osceola Consolidated Mining Company for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows net profits, after depreciation but before depletion and a reserve for taxes, of \$112,559, equivalent to \$1.17 a share.

## AMERICAN WHOLESALE SALES

NEW YORK, New York—The American Wholesale Corporation reports for March gross sales of \$23,300,655, compared with \$25,452,508 in 1919, and for the three months ended March 31 gross sales of \$11,594,098 compared with \$7,294,220 in the corresponding period in 1919.

## AMERICAN LITHOGRAPH

NEW YORK, New York—A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Lithograph Company has been called for April 15 for voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock by \$1,500,000. The new issue will consist of 15,000 shares of first preferred stock.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$2.37
Francs	15.12
Libra	21.87
Gulden	0.374
German marks	0.6156
Canadian dollar	0.92

\*To the dollar.

## MOHAWK MINING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Mohawk Mining Company for the year ended December 31, 1919, reports a net after all charges, but before federal taxes, of \$570,635 compared with \$1,008,690 in 1918.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 7

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Abany, S. B. Brown.  
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Paine Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Chicago, Ill.—L. F. Thompson of Phillipsburg's Store; Essex.  
Chicago, Ill.—J. W. Jones of Fargo, Keith & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago, Ill.—W. K. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.  
Lewiston, Idaho—C. J. Breier; United States.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. V. Stewart of Stewart, Dawes Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
New York City—B. B. Newbauer; United States.  
New York City—M. L. Bleeker; Essex.  
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.  
New York City—M. Friedman of Friedman Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Rochester, N. Y.—W. R. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co.; United States.  
Toledo, Ohio—P. J. Galliers of Western Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$3,166,987
Operating expenses	1,106,385
From Jan. 1:	
Operating revenue	6,838,255
Operating expenses	1,364,530
Income	\$5,473,725

## KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$1,538,382
Operating expenses	219,228
From Jan. 1:	
Operating revenue	3,037,378
Operating expenses	538,707
Income	\$2,498,671

## WESTERN MARYLAND

1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$1,322,524
Operating expenses	473,505
From Jan. 1:	
Operating revenue	2,740,078
Operating expenses	371,361
Income	\$2,368,717

## CANADIAN NATIONAL

1920	1919
Fourth week March	\$2,868,580
From Jan. 1:	21,941,947
Income	1,331,822

\*Decrease.

INTERNATIONAL  
MOTOR DIVIDEND

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The International Motor Truck Corporation declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent. It was voted by the directors yesterday, subject to ratification by the stockholders, thus increasing the outstanding common shares from 70,777 to 141,554 shares and to offer to the common stockholders the right to subscribe to the new shares at \$50 a share for each share they now hold.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL

NEW YORK, New York—Subscriptions to the recent offering of \$15,000,000 7½ per cent notes of the Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd., were in such large volume that the only subscriptions to be allotted in full were those from \$500 to \$1000. Subscriptions from \$1500 to \$5000 were allotted \$1000; \$2500 to \$5000, \$2500; \$5000 to \$20,000, \$20,000; \$20,000 to \$50,000, \$20,000; \$50,000 to \$100,000, \$50,000; and \$100,000 to \$500,000, \$100,000.

## OIL FOR STEAMERS

LONDON, England—The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has established big fuel oil stations at Melbourne and Fremantle, Australia, to supply ocean going steamers. Each station has a capacity for storing 48,000 tons of Persian crude. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Australian government are making a joint endeavor to locate oil in Papua, New Guinea.

THE  
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN  
AND  
HARTFORD RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Hotel Gardner, corner of New Street and Broadway, New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1920, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take appropriate action upon the statement of the Affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1919, and all other business properly connected with said meeting.

2. To elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

3. To consider and act upon any and all questions and matters connected with the operation, control and management of the Company's railroad and system of transportation taken over or assumed by the President of the United States under

(a) Section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act banking appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1919, and for other purposes," Approved August 29th, 1918;

(b) The Federal Control Act, Approved March 21st, 1918;

(c) The agreement between the Director General of Railroads and the Company made April 26th, 1919, providing for compensation to be paid to the Company during the term of Federal control.

4. To consider and act upon any and all questions and matters arising out of the Transportation Act, 1920, approved February 28th, 1920, including the settlement of matters arising out of Federal control of the Company's railroad and system of transportation taken over after the termination of Federal control, the making of a new loan or loans, and the acquisition of control of any other carrier subject to said Act by lease, purchase, consolidation or otherwise; also to consider and act upon any proposed execution and issue of bonds, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, for the purpose of obtaining additional equipment by means of equipment trust or otherwise, for the purpose of funding the Company's indebtedness, or for any other lawful purpose and of securing the same by mortgage or pledge of the Company's rights, property and franchises.

5. To consider and act upon a proposition to ratify, confirm and approve of the execution by the officers of the Company of a trust agreement with Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, covering the allocation by him to this Company of cars and locomotives at a cost not to exceed \$4,813,500.00 and the issue by this Company of its equipment trust certificates therefor not to exceed said amount.

6. To transact any other business which may properly come before said meeting. For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the



## BRITISH THANKS TO AMERICAN NAVY

Contribution for Memorial in New York Shows Appreciation of American Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The cooperation which existed between the American and British navies during the war is to receive material recognition in the form of a memorial to be erected in New York harbor, similar to those which are being erected by the Dover Patrol Memorial Fund on Dover cliffs and on Cape Blanc Nez. The members of the committee of this fund were recently entertained at luncheon by the English-Speaking Union at the Connaught Rooms, when a check for £6,000 was presented by Sir Edwin Farley (president of the Memorial Fund) to Evelyn Wrench, honorary secretary of the English-Speaking Union for presentation by Mr. Wrench to the Secretary of the United States Navy. This sum has been set aside for the erection of the New York memorial.

Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided over the gathering and was supported by the meritorious Ambassador. In submitting the toast of the United States Navy, Mr. Long said that one of the greatest characteristics of the American people was a most wonderful thoroughness in all they did and when they had decided to take part in the war, with that splendid thoroughness they at once asked "How can we give the most effective assistance?" The first thing the United States did was to send an invaluable contribution of destroyers to the aid of the Dover Patrol, which had been restricted in its work by the want of those ships. That, he declared, was an act of splendid loyalty, because it meant that the American Navy had to detach ships and put them under a British admiral. By doing so America had contributed more fully to the ultimate success than by any other act which could possibly have been done. Debt Owed America.

Continuing Mr. Long said that they owed the American Navy a very great debt. They endeavored to acknowledge it, but was it going to end there, he asked. The two countries had sown in those latter years of war seed which would produce in future a splendid harvest. The peoples on both sides of the Atlantic must take care that the seed bed was well cared for in the time between the sowing and the reaping. They were entitled, as the two great English-speaking peoples, to ask themselves whether there was not in this complete relationship, the fact that they spoke the same tongue, a bond stronger than any other, in order to make it absolutely unbreakable.

The American Ambassador, in responding, said no one could be silent under such praise as the chairman had bestowed. By comparison, how slight indeed were the services of the American Navy with the long and arduous work of the British Navy in the desperate seas. It was the British Navy that in this war, certainly for the third time in recorded history, has thrown its decisive weight into the scale against autocracy and despotism; and which from August 4, 1914, and onward, made impossible the victory of German arms. Those things the American people remembered and he was sure that the officers and men of the American navy would wish him to say that they asked nothing but to be regarded as worthy colleagues of the heroic men they had met in their calling when they came to the British side of the water.

### Three Identical Memorials

Mr. Davis then went on to express his gratitude to the committee of the Dover Patrol Memorial Fund for their generous gift of £6,000 to the people of the United States.

Referring to the two-word proverb, "Money Talks," he said that certainly no money ever talked more eloquently than that cheque. It told the story, he said, of the heroism of the Dover Patrol which went back and forth across the narrow seas, guarding the "Lanes" over which some 12,000,000 men had passed in safety, keeping arteries open which fed the armies at the front and across which 1,100,000 American soldiers passed on their way to the battlefield.

It spoke also of the cooperation of the American and British navies and the page in history they had written, and, forgetting the past, it spoke, as he solemnly believed, more eloquently still of the years that were to come, when the friendship and comradeship demonstrated by sea and land became a part of the normal everyday life of the people of the two countries. He took profound satisfaction in the symbolic thought that at Calais, at Dover, and in New York harbor there would stand, in all the years to come, three identical monuments, speaking to the three peoples the same inspiring tale of friendship in the past and comradeship in the future.

### A QUESTION OF FLAGS

LONDON, Ontario.—The London branch of the Independent Labor Party has adopted the following resolution and will present it for endorsement to the provincial convention of the party which meets here in a few days: "Whereas, it has been brought to our attention by many citizens who desire to cement the spirit of international good will in the ranks of the working classes, that charters and advertising literature issued by several of the organizations promoted by the American Federation of Labor in Canada are engrossed with the national flag of the United States of America and do not give similar recognition to the British flag; and whereas such discrimination is not conducive to international good will, therefore, be it resolved that we call the attention of all organizations

affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in Canada to the desirability of bringing this matter to notice of all organizers and officials of the American Federation, with a request that in future the British flag be associated with the United States flag on all charters and other literature distributed as official equipment in Canada." A copy of the resolution has been sent to Samuel Gompers.

## COMING BUDGET OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—According to the budget of British Columbia for 1920-21, the provincial government intends to indulge in the largest yearly expenditure in the history of the Province. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921 are \$13,978,245 as compared with \$9,985,390 for 1919-20 and the estimated outlays are \$17,410,673 against \$14,137,485 for 1919-1920.

Despite the large increases in revenue there is only minor additional taxation. Motor license fees are to be increased to bring in additional revenue of \$400,000 and there are to be 20 per cent increases of the amusement taxes. The additional sum of money raised through the taxation of automobiles will be earmarked for a loan of \$5,000,000 which it is proposed to raise for main trunk road construction throughout the Province.

## FARM LABOR SCARCE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
REGINA, Saskatchewan.—With spring scarcely opened yet farmers are already unable to get help and as high as \$100 a month, with board and lodging, is being offered under an eight-month working agreement, while wages of \$80 to \$90 a month with board and lodging are common. So scarce are men for the farm that the officials of the government labor offices have issued a public statement advising farmers to plan this year's operations on the basis that the labor shortage will not be overcome to a degree which will supply the farmers with as many men as they want at the price they are able to pay. The railways also complain of lack of men for track and grade work, saying that thousands of pick and shovel men are returning to Europe with their Canadian savings doubled by the exchange rates.

## BIG CANADIAN IRRIGATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The largest irrigation scheme in this Province is being planned by farmers in the southwest part of the Province, in the Victoria district, where it is proposed to irrigate 125,000 acres at a cost of \$1,000,000 by diverting the waters of some creeks with their source in the Cypress Hills and damming the valley of the White Mud. The dam would require to be 250 feet in height. The district to benefit will be the country north of Consul, Victoria and Robart. Free transportation of feed and seed to settlers in the dried areas of the southwest has been extended for a month. The dominion and provincial governments and the railways each bear one-third of the cost of transportation of such feed.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Interesting figures dealing with the centers of population in British Columbia have been made public by the government. They show that the municipal area of the 35 cities and 28 districts in the Province comprises 945,208.48 acres or 147,839 square miles, and contains a population of 374,980. This area is less than half of 1 per cent of the total surface of the Province and contains approximately 86 per cent of the whole population. The remaining 94 per cent of area comprises the unorganized territory administered by the provincial government and the remaining 14 per cent of the population include the Indians, who are exempt from taxation.

## AMERICAN SETTLERS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Local officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been advised that more settlers are entering western Canada from the United States than at any time since war broke out, and that most of them are well supplied with money and are preparing to go into farming on a large scale. A typical case is that of G. M. and W. McCray from Champaign County, Illinois, who have bought over 5000 acres in the Oxbox, Saskatchewan district. They have five tractors, 36 horses, eight full outfits of farm machinery and a carload of registered Shorthorn cattle.

## RAILWAY NOT COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—A statement was recently made in the Canadian House of Commons by the Minister of Railways regarding the Hudson Bay Railway. He stated that there were still 92 miles to be laid and that the total expenditure on the railway at the end of the last fiscal year was \$13,590,387, while \$6,343,499 had been spent on terminals. The estimated cost of completing the track laying into Port Nelson, on the Hudson Bay, was \$1,750,000, but to complete the railway in its entirety some \$4,000,000 would be required.

## MR. CRANE AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Except for "a little polishing up," the summer White House at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, is ready for occupancy by President Wilson, Charles R. Crane, the owner, said yesterday at the White House. Mr. Crane called to receive final instructions before sailing for China to take up his work as Minister to that country.

## MUSIC

### Music in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—What may with justice be termed a semi-popular program was offered by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to its patrons at the concerts of March 19 and 20. It began with Mozart's bright and not frequently played overture to "The Impresario"—that piece with music which used to be known as "Der Schauspielerdirektor." Mr. Stock, whose players had delivered themselves of a buoyant reading of Mozart's music, proceeded then to unfold the unfinished symphony by Schubert. It is not impossible that the exuberant and long-continued enthusiasm from the audience that followed this rather hackneyed composition, somewhat astonished the director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. For as the symphony—or what there is of it—has figured on the programs of almost every season in the history of the organization, it would seem the public which refreshes its collective spirit with music has had time to become accustomed to the outpouring of Schubert's genius. Perhaps, after all, the applause was for the marvellously poetic and moving interpretation which had been given to the work. It truly deserved it.

The high light of the instrumental features of the program was the orchestral version made by Tauschnig of the "Tableaux musicaux," written originally for piano by Moussorgsky in illustration of some drawings and designs of his friend, Victor Hartmann. Mr. Stock's listeners, whose sense of humor ordinarily is less remarkable than their fastidiousness, laughed heartily at the pictures of the chickens in their shells and the communing of the two Polish Jews, Samuel Goldenberg and Shmyle. Among the pieces was a symphonic illustration of Grimm's fairy tale, "Little Snow-White," by Adolf Brune, a local musician. Mr. Brune has offered several compositions in Orchestra Hall in the course of the decade, and all of them have been characterized by earnestness and—considerably by the determination to be profound rather than to be inspired. His "Fairy Tale" is somewhat less inexorable in the matter of contrapuntal erudition, but it cries aloud for simplicity, for the gracious qualities that belong to childlike hearts—the qualities, for example, that make such work as Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses" masterpieces of art.

Mrs. Merle Alcock was the soloist. In a "Salve Regina," by Pergolesi, she provided some musical fare that was admirable indeed. The work had been provided with a beautiful orchestral setting by Frederick Stock, and the charm of the music left behind it the impression that perhaps the partly legendary and romantic aspects of Pergolesi's career had resulted in depriving the world of its opportunities for interesting itself in his art. Mrs. Alcock sang the "Salve Regina" with great charm of voice and feeling and she presented also "Printemps qui Commence" from Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila," rather too reservedly to make the most of its effectiveness.

### Music in Philadelphia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—During the music of the week the Metropolitan Opera Company presented "The Barber of Seville" with Malatesta and Mardones, a capital pair of comedians, as Bartolo and Basilio, Amato in Figaro's tonsorial role delivering the famous "Largo al Factotum" with alacrity, and Mme. Barrientos going through excessive facial gesticulation to sing most of her part in a tiny voice and to present the interpolated songs of the lesson scene with twice as much vigor and volume, redeeming herself thereby with an audience at first disappointed by the restraint and circumspection of her performance.

The Philadelphia Orchestra brought forth Emma Roberts, contralto, as its soloist in the week-end concert, and she made a poor beginning by singing the great aria from Gluck's "Orfeo," "What Shall I Do Without Euridyce?" with melodramatic self-consciousness and uneven voice-control, in place of the mournful dignity with which Mme. Homer invests the aria. Later, she sang two Russian and two French songs to much better purpose, with evident sincerity and concentration on the mood of the song and the mind of the composer. The symphony was the Mozart in G minor, and Rimsky-Korsakov's magnificent tonal depiction of the Easter festival, "La Grande Pâque Russe," ended the program.

Fritz Kreisler played to the largest assemblage he has ever faced here, and gave six encores. The audience was hushed to hear the voice of his Guarnerius as though at a religious service. Carl Lamson supplied an accompaniment of the highest order. Bach's A minor concerto and Bruch's "Scottish Fantasy" were the major features of the program.

HOME BUILDING PLANNED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
BIDDEFORD, Maine.—The management of the Saco-Lowell Machine Shops of Biddeford, employing about 2000 hands, has offered a home-building proposition to its workers whereby it will finance the erecting of a home by any one of its employees, charging 4 per cent interest. If desired, the company will purchase a building lot and erect the structure, arranging the matter so that the employees may pay monthly in amounts hardly more than what is now being paid for rent. The plan, which is along the lines of welfare work among its men which the company has been carrying on for some years, will be considered at a meeting of the employees.

## ELECTRICIANS HAVE CHARTER RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—A judgment of much interest to organizers of Labor has just been handed down here by Mr. Justice Macdonald of the Supreme Court in which he restores the charter of the Electrical Workers, Local 213, and the local resumes its standing as before the trouble with the international officials.

Following the three weeks' general strike here last June, when the local, among others, went over to the ranks of the One Big Union, the charter was suspended and the officials and members expelled from good standing by the international Brotherhood. The

matter was taken to court and the hearing lasted 14 days.

In his summing up, the judge said in part: "In my opinion the suspension and revocation of the charter were not in accordance with any laws, of the brotherhood, and were contrary to the laws of the land. They were thus null and void and the charter should, if possible, be placed in good standing again."

"There will be judgment accordingly, in apt terms stating that the charter of the local union is restored, and was improperly suspended and revoked; also that the members of the local union were and are entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership in the brotherhood, as well as the local union, and are not affected by the suspension and revocation of the charter."

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Louisville Arrests Decreasing  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Police court records tell with emphasis the beneficial effects of prohibition for Louisville. Arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct during the last six months of 1919 and January and February of this year were 654, compared with 4,131 in 1918. Total arrests in 1918 were 17,990 compared with 14,304 in 1919, when prohibition was in effect the last half of the year. Arrests in the two months, January and February since national prohibition has been in effect, present an even more striking contrast. Arrests in 1920 were 78 compared with 663 in the two months of the previous year for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Chief of Police Petty says that he expects a reduction of 50 per cent this year in the number of arrests as compared with last year.

## Hotels Seeing Advantages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Prohibition is cited as one of the causes for the fact that municipal houses are practically empty, in the current number of The Labor Digest, published by the Hotel Association Registry Employment Bureau. Although hotel men were among the most active opponents to the dry law, previous to its enactment, in many cases they are now admitting that prohibition not only has brought no disastrous results to their business but has rather helped it, by bringing more general prosperity and an increasingly large number of patrons.

In asking the public's cooperation in regard to rates, the employment bureau offers as reasons for the request the following: "That this is the first winter for years when there was not an actual labor shortage, it is the first winter for years that it did not have a bread line, the first winter that the municipal houses were practically empty, due to prohibition, calls from industry for immense numbers to man its increasing activities, climatic conditions and snow removal profitably carried thousands past the cold weather stage, high rates in industry, high cost of living forcing them to make more money in other lines, etc."

## BUSINESS MEN JOIN IN MAINE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine.—Attracted by the state-wide program outlined by the newly organized State Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League, business men's organizations throughout the State are affiliating with the state-wide organization which seeks development of Maine in agriculture, industry, and commerce.

Charles H. White, executive secretary, has announced that the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce, the Bangor Chamber of Commerce, the Dixfield Chamber of Commerce, and the Castine Board of Trade have applied and been admitted to membership in the state-wide organization.

The new State Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League will have entire charge of the big exposition to be staged in Portland during the Maine centennial celebration the coming summer. It is planned to have exhibits showing Maine from a historical standpoint, the present conditions in agriculture and industry, and the latest possibilities for development. Each county in the State will have a distinct exhibit showing the products of that particular county.

## HOME BUILDING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
BIDDEFORD, Maine.—The management of the Saco-Lowell Machine Shops of Biddeford, employing about 2000 hands, has offered a home-building proposition to its workers whereby it will finance the erecting of a home by any one of its employees, charging 4 per cent interest. If desired, the company will purchase a building lot and erect the structure, arranging the matter so that the employees may pay monthly in amounts hardly more than what is now being paid for rent. The plan, which is along the lines of welfare work among its men which the company has been carrying on for some years, will be considered at a meeting of the employees.

## Classified Advertisements

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS  
LARGE ROOM, private family, hot and cold running water, near Garden Pier, 515 Oriental Ave. Atlantic City, N. J.  
COUPLE will rent suite for summer or permanent. Furnish, bedroom, bath, breakfast room, etc. Ref. RICHARD PERL, 16 Locust Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. 2758.

## SCHOOLS; CLASSIFIED

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Short intensive courses for clerical workers wishing greater business opportunities and for those going into business. Day and evening classes. Correspondence Course.  
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Three months course. Individual instruction. Students on probation. Graduates registered.  
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SUMMER CAMPS

### Camp Tan-y-Llyn

A Summer Camp for Junior Boys  
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In the Heart of the Great North Woods.  
1600 feet above sea level.  
EQUIPMENT  
35 Acres of well-wooded land. Stone Lodge with hardwood floors, huge fireplace, and screened porch. Saddle horses. Fleet of Kennebec Canoes. White Sand Beach. 1/2 mile long. Diving Apparatus. Athletic Field. Manual Training Shop. Tents 14x10 with raised floors. Activities supervised by college men, each one a specialist. For booklet write to  
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### Classified Advertisements

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Between M'Corruck's Bank and the Herald.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Day in Calcutta

All children love Calcutta and no where are children more loved and admired. Houses are few, and most families spend at least half the year in the hills. Thus it comes about that many children have to call a few rooms in a hotel home. Fortunately, children seem to be as welcome in hotels and boarding-houses as are grown-ups. Babies go up and down in the elevators, and small boys play on the staircases. I saw a row of little bare toes, hanging down through the staircase railings, into the corridor just outside the dining-room of a smart hotel, the other night. I saw a memsahib reach up and tickle a pink toe, which produced a chorus of laughter, but no one was at all surprised to see a row of small children in pyjamas, peeping down through the railings at the crowd below, for all the world like an audience at a pantomime.

But all children don't live in hotels. If you want to spend an hour with the children, walk up Chowringhee before 8 o'clock in the morning, and you will meet them driving in carriages trundling in buggies, ambling on ponies, or trotting along by the side of ayahs and bearers, making for the Maidan.

This early morning walk begins the day. Ayahs come creeping into the bedroom as soon as it is light. The boys and girls wash their hands and faces, pop on their clothes, and off they go to the Maidan.

Sometimes, for a treat, the bigger boys and girls may drive with mother to the bazaar. The bazaar is like a shop which has stepped out of a fairy tale. You can buy everything in the New Market, as it is called, except, perhaps, motors, horses and elephants. Though you may never have been in Calcutta before, you will have no difficulty in finding your way about the New Market. No sooner do you pass through the big gate than a coolie appears at your side, with his round basket tucked under his arm. You remark, "phal" (fruit), and away he trots to the part of the bazaar where the fruit shops are to be found, whole streets of them, with every variety of Indian fruits. You buy what you want, and the fruitteller pops them into the basket, which the coolie henceforth carries on his head. Perhaps you want potatoes. Off trots the coolie and you follow him to a colony of streets of potato and onion shops. It is the same with everything people want to buy. Bread, cakes and sweets are in one quarter, soaps, perfumes and sponges in another. There are colonies of boot shops, colonies of book shops, streets of ribbon and lace shops, squares of silk shops.

"Salaam Ladysahib!" cry the shopkeepers. "Seel-keestawkeen" (silk stockings), "Mooselen bee-lowse" (muslin blouses). "Buy something, Memsahib!"

You can buy food for the day, rig yourself out with clothes, from top to toe—there is even a street where darzis sit trimming hats with flowers—set yourself up with toys and books, buy a few flowers for a friend, choose a pet monkey or bird, and some memsahibs have even been known to engage cooks and knittmashars. A coolie trots behind you carrying your parcels, and at the gates you may hire a taxi or a tica and drive home.

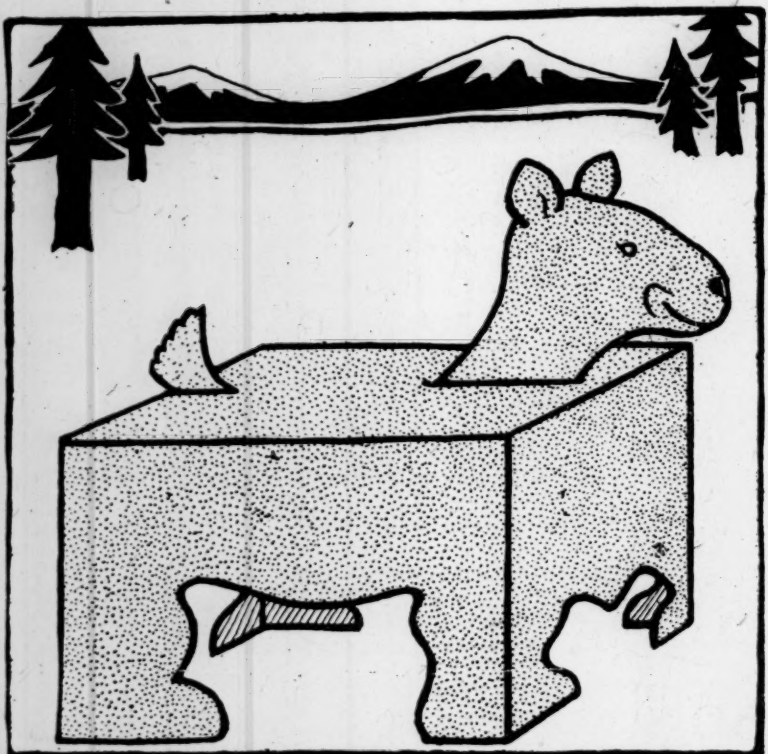
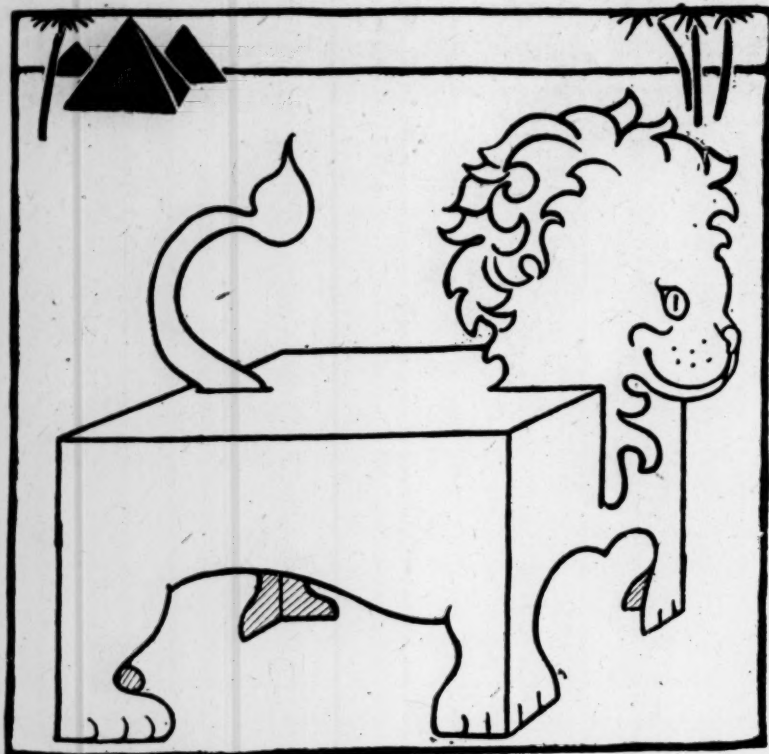
Sometimes shopping in the bazaar is exciting, a matter of hard bargaining. "Buy this," says the shopkeeper, holding out a length of silk. "How much?" asks the memsahib. "Five rupees," says the shopkeeper. The memsahib laughs. "Do you think this is the first time that I buy silk?" she asks. "The memsahib knows everything," returns the shopkeeper, "three rupees." "Too much," says the memsahib. "Two rupees." "Take it," says the shopkeeper, cheerfully. "There is for me no profit, but the memsahib is an old customer, the memsahib drives hard bargain." The memsahib walks off with her silk and the shopkeeper puts his two rupees in his cashbox. Both are quite pleased. The memsahib always meant to pay two rupees and the shopkeeper never expected to get any more. But both have enjoyed the bargaining and the shopkeeper would certainly not feel that he was a good salesman if he began business by tamely stating the actual price of his silk.

Wet days are few and far between, except in the rains, when there are showers every day. But even on wet days, there is plenty to do in Calcutta. There are lots of picture palaces and children's parties. What very few children have is a cosy nursery. Children seem to have all they can wish for except space. Toys have to be kept in baskets and boxes, stuffed under beds and sofas. Nurseries have to be contrived on verandahs. Rocking-horses have to live in bedrooms. But one cannot have everything, and I have never heard a Calcutta child sigh over these little drawbacks.

In any case a child's play in Calcutta is short and merry. Few children stay after they are six. Admiring ayahs and devoted bearers are all very pleasant, but to be waited on hand and foot and always to be admired is good for no one. Wise mothers take their boys and girls home to England, where they are sent to good schools and learn to wait on themselves. Still the children never forget their kind ayahs and bearers and the happy cool weather spent in Calcutta.

## Eucalyptus Trees

The grand eucalyptus trees in Gippsland are probably the grandest of their kind in the world, and quite as magnificent as the Californian giants, only not so large in circumference. The shedding of their bark is a misstatement. What the tree does do is this: it sheds the old, dry, broken, and coarse bark, but the new one is sound and solid, and is not shed. The new bark is clean and very smooth, no branches growing for 100 feet or more.



## Frogs and Pussy Willows

Have you ever seen pussy willows growing, all soft and silvery gray, one above the other on the branches of the willow trees and shrubs? First they are just dark brown buds, hard of shell and quite pointed, clinging close to the twigs and branches on which they grow; then—but wait, now close your eyes while I count, and try to guess what first gives one a longing in the spring to leave all behind and go wandering down the paths along the creek to see if the pussy willows have their new silken garments on. Ready?—now, one—two—three—four—five—oh! not guessed yet? Well, it is something one hears and not what one might see. It is the frogs.

Some night in early spring when all is very still and the first warm breeze from the southland sweeps gently across the town, we go across the golf grounds, taking the path which leads past the hill down to the pond, and, hark! There it is—that wonderful music which is like nothing else, that makes one think of pussy willows, and we rejoice the more just to hear the frogs' glad welcome of the spring.

Then we walk to where the two bridges are, at the pond. The race starts its journey to the flour mill from one bridge, and the little creek starts its winding way from the falls at the other bridge. Well, just down the bank of the race, between the race and the creek, but closer to the race, is what we call the frog ponds. On the first warm nights in spring the frogs come up from their winter beds, deep down in the mud, and give such a wonderful concert, so full of gratitude and sheer joy. Each little voice seems trying to outdo the others in its volume of sound, and some are so high-pitched, just as though they were standing on their tiptoes. We come softly down the hill, across the first bridge and lean against the fence to listen.

Such a variety of tone, big frogs with their deep voices and others with moderate pitch, but the little ones—how they do shrill, and mingled with their voices is the splash and murmur of the falls.

Then looking across the moonlit pond with the stars peeping back at you from its smooth surface, or, glancing down the long stretch of race water, one notes how prettily the shadows fit across it. How one loves this quiet moonlit night, all still save the glad voices of the frogs, but if one should throw a stone into the water or make any sudden noise, instantly every little voice would be hushed and all would be deep stillness—then, in a few moments the leader of the frogs would let out a big croak and the rest would join in, faster and louder than ever, it would seem.

On the way back, having reached the top of the hill at last, after stopping many times to listen, one begins to think of pussy willows. Why, yes, surely they must be coming out; if the frogs knew it was time to awaken, the pussy buds must be ready to throw back their winter coats and show the pretty dresses they were making all the while the snowflakes flew. Their gowns are not all alike, however, for some are dark gray, some light gray, while others look

as though they were gowns of salmon pink overdressed with a pale silvery mist; and once we saw some which had deep blue centers with their silver gray furs drawn close about them. About a week after they appear they commence to grow longer and lose the little brown shell that protected them and then they look like little tassels. This is their time of flowers.

## My Cup and Saucer

I have a cup and saucer Of green and blue and gold; On special days I use it For it is very old; Within the china cabinet it dwells demure and fine; I stand outside and look at it And watch the colors shine.

A bridge there is of gayest gold, A tree of drooping green— A river blue as hyacinths That in the woods I've seen. O! Every time I take it out For special folks to see And turn it round and look at it, There's something new for me!

And there are always little birds Of blue, that fly away; "Birds always seek the sunny south," I've heard by mother say. I've questioned them so many times, But still they silent fly Over the river, tree and bridge Into that shining sky.

Then lovely tales about it My mother tells to me, As on my little stool I sit Pressed close against her knee; And as I watch the colors Within the firelight shine, I rub my cheek against it Because it's really mine!

## Birds of Australia

"We have just time to read a short article Uncle Louis has written about some unique Australian birds, which I am sure you will be especially interested in, as you are studying bird life during the holidays," said Aunt Ella. "So if you are all comfortably settled, I will begin."

"Australia produces several species of birds, which puzzles those who have had the opportunity to see them in their own home—the 'bush' so called. What a misnomer! for the bush is composed of magnificent trees some distance apart from each other with no undergrowth—and that is called a 'bush'! Probably no country has been more misrepresented than those islands and continents of the South and Ireland. The glories of Maori land have yet to be recorded."

"As for birds and their ways, modes of living, and building their nests, Australia is preeminent. The lyre bird, the tower bird, the brush turkey, and a few others, especially the platypus, are unique. But these, it should be stated, are not found all over that wonderful—Australia. The brush turkey makes a nest of huge dimensions. The birds begin to build quite early in the season. They scrape the ground all round to obtain sufficient broken branches; then they scrape further to gather up leaves, tufts of grass, or any green reeds, after which the bird brings a series of large short sticks and places them in the center for ven-

tilation; and these nests, when finished, are quite a mound, several feet high and many feet wide, some of them being over 40 feet. This brush turkey has a fairly large body, red neck, and yellow wattle, not a large tail, but large wings and very strong legs, and very long feet or claws. The turkey is a fine-looking bird, and he is as brave as the iguana, the bravest of all reptiles.

"These turkeys show great intelligence, not only in the building of the nest, but also its position. The nest is always built, first, in the shade, and secondly, near ant beds."

"The lyre birds are the opposite of the brush turkey. This beautiful bird is notable for its grand tail, which is about two feet long. The outer feathers are curved and marked with parallel bars, the inner feathers are silver gray."

"In Gippsland (Victoria) the lyre bird is plentiful, but in New South Wales it is nearly extinct. The bird is somewhat like a pheasant."

## Wild Animals I Made

I'll tell you what I did one day— I made a very jolly play: I found a cardboard box—don't laugh— I made a toy with just one-half!

The corners of the box, I clipped To make four legs—I snipped and snipped.

When all was done, the box would stand Right on four feet—Oh, it was grand!

From cardboard, next, I cut a head— You can make any kind instead Of just the simple kind I drew: Make any kind you think will do.

Make one long neck, two ears, a nose And crayon color all of those. Next, cut a tail and color that Appropriate for dog or cat.

Then slip the head into a slit Upon the box's top—That's it. Another slit will place the tail Where tail should go. You cannot fail!

I made a tiger and a bear I built for each a splendid lair— Tiger was striped but bear was brown, They were the nicest toys in town!

## Jack Horner

"Let's go on tiptoe," advised Tom Tucker. "Why must we be so quiet?" asked Marjorie.

"Don't you like to be surprised?" asked Tom. "Oh! yes," agreed Marjorie, "and I am surprised this very minute. I'm surprised to be here with you in Mother Goose Land. How did I ever get here?"

"You probably got here because you have grown to know a good many children of our land," replied Tom. "Indeed I do and I'm so glad," said Marjorie. "I have thought of the party at your house and of your pretty singing. I would like to have stayed longer."

"It was a pleasant party," said Tom, "but we must stop talking for a bit if we are to find Jack Horner." "Oh! is he the one we must be quiet for?" exclaimed Marjorie. "Is he hiding? I don't see him anywhere."

"Not exactly hiding," answered Tom, "although it may not be very easy for us to find him. I think I know where he is."

"But why should we be so quiet when he is not hiding and you are not even sure where he is?"

"Jack is the reason and a very good reason as you will see after you become acquainted with him," said Tom.

Tom Tucker took Marjorie by the hand and led her to a flight of stairs. They went up the stairs on tiptoe till they reached the second floor of the house. Then Tom led the way through all the rooms on the second floor, but neither Jack Horner nor any other child was to be seen.

Up another flight of stairs the two went to the third floor and through every room on that floor. Still no Jack Horner nor anyone else.

As they were about to ascend the stairs leading to the fourth floor, Marjorie heard a sound of pounding. "What is that noise?" she asked. "Is there a shop upstairs?"

"I think it may be the very boy for whom we have been looking," answered Tom.

"And what do you suppose he's doing?"

"He may be eating his pie," said Tom Tucker, "but it certainly doesn't sound just like a pie."

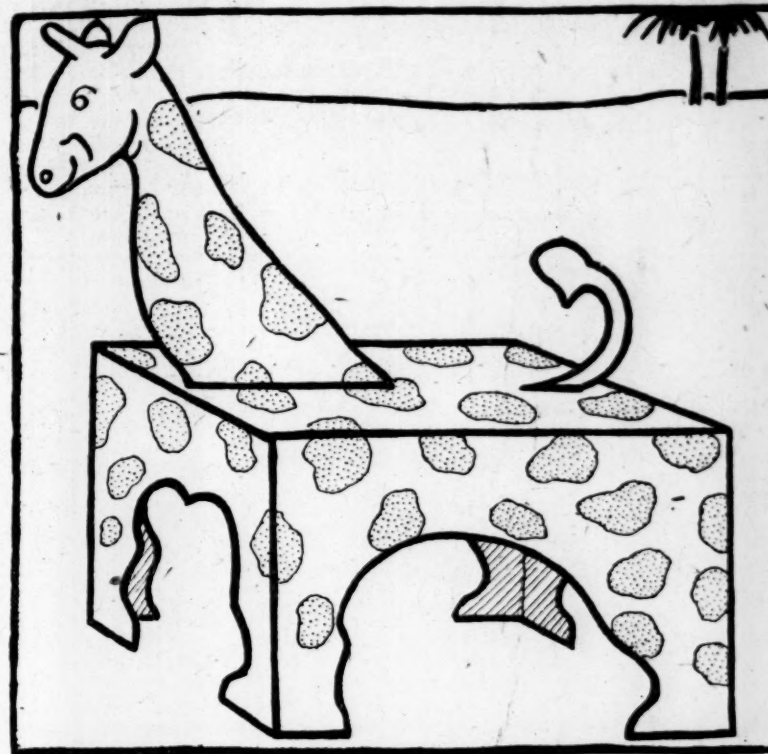
"Shall we peek to see if it is really Jack?" asked Marjorie as they came outside the closed door of the room from which the pounding sounds came.

"You understand now why I wanted you to be quiet at first," said Tom, "for we would not have found our way to our friend if we had not been quiet and listened. No, indeed, we will not peek, but I'll knock on the door."

He knocked, and the pounding stopped and a boy's voice called, "Come right in."

Tom and Marjorie did not wait to be asked a second time. In they walked and went over to a work bench where Jack stood, hammer in hand. There were boats of various sorts near the bench and little wagons and carts and aeroplanes and other interesting things made of wood and steel of which Marjorie did not know the names. On the bench was a piece of wood with nails and pieces of metal on it and it was these which Jack had been pounding.

"What is it today, Jack?" queried Tom.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Do, please, tell us," begged Marjorie.

"Do you know anything about submarines, Marjorie?" asked Jack. "I know they go under water," answered Marjorie promptly at which the boys laughed.

"You will pardon us, Marjorie," said Jack, "but the way you spoke was funny. What you said was quite right, only it wasn't the answer we expected."

"Well, it is about all I know of submarines," said Marjorie, "and it isn't very much. But I want to learn all about submarines and the other interesting things you have in your shop. You must spend most of your time here, don't you?"

Before Jack could answer Tom broke in, "Jack is one of the greatest inventors of our land, but you won't always find him in this shop. You hardly ever know just where to find him. The way I have learned is by listening for a certain kind of pounding. He strikes with his hammer or mallet in a series of strokes that remind me of certain music, and I am seldom mistaken."

"Oh! I will keep my ears wide open," said Marjorie, "and see if I cannot learn the sounds of his hammer, for I want to see Jack again. Did I meet you at Tom's party, Jack?"

"No," answered Jack, "I was busy that evening."

"He's a very busy person, Marjorie," admitted Tom, "and we have to excuse him even from our parties, because we know that he is inventing delightful things for us."

"Tom likes to say pleasant things," declared Jack. "But now let me show you a few of the things I have been making."

Jack began to take his models up and explain or describe them to Marjorie and Tom. When he had finished with the articles in that room he led them to another room and another and another and in each were models of his inventions.

As they were passing out of the fourth room Jack Horner asked Marjorie, "Is there anything particular that you would like to see that I have not shown you?"

Marjorie hesitated a moment, then she began hesitatingly, "If it were only—"

"Oh! Marjorie would like to see your pie?" exclaimed Tom.

Jack smiled, "You have seen my pie, Marjorie."

"Your pie?" queried Marjorie puzzled. "Why I have seen the things which you have invented and designed and built."

"And they are the plums which I pick out of my pie," said Jack.

"And he has a great many corners from which he picks them," added Tom. "You'll find him discovering plum after plum; in fact you hardly ever see him when he isn't at work on something new. He has brought us so many pleasant things that we have called it a pie."

"Isn't that a good joke!" said Marjorie. "I'm going to tell all the children about it. And Jack, you'll let me bring some of them to see your wonderful things, won't you?"

Jack did not answer. "Tom," called Marjorie. He did not answer, for Marjorie had in some way stepped just outside the border of Mother Goose land and it was time for her to awake.

## A Spanish Knight on His Travels

A very imaginative gentleman of Spain, who had spent most of his time reading tales of adventure of knights-errant, made it his great resolve to set forth likewise into the world to redress grievances and right wrongs. So, early one morning, just before dawn on a July day, unknown to any of his household and unseen by any, he embarked on his enterprise.

Mounted on a nag, which he had renamed Rocinante for the occasion, and clad in a suit of armor which had belonged to one of his ancestors, bearing a shield and grasping a lance, he presented a picture as ludicrous as strange. Still he believed he was the bravest knight who had ever drawn sword, and his Rocinante the finest steed that had ever stepped.

Scarcely had he found himself on the open plain outside his house than his feelings of satisfaction and delight were chased clean away by the thought that he had not been dubbed a knight. By the laws of chivalry he could not bear arms against a cavalier until that ceremony had been performed, and even then he must carry his armor plain, without a device on his shield until his valor had earned him one. He must get the first person he met to dub him knight, and set him free for fine adventure.

With this thought he quieted down and ambled gently along, giving vent to his high-flown speeches such as he imagined the world would make in praise of the deeds he was going to perform. He left the choice of the road to Rocinante, for there lay the very spirit of adventure.

However, the day wore on, and our hero still found nothing had occurred to test the valor of his arm. He glanced about, thinking there should be a castle or a shepherd's hut, and he espied an inn. Urged along, Rocinante reached it just as evening closed in.

Of course Don Quixote (for so our hero had named himself) interpreted everything he came across in accord with all that he had read in his books, so this tavern was to him a castle with four corner towers and shining silver pinnacles, nor did it lack a drawbridge and deep moat. Our adventurer drew rein about a stone's throw from the inn, and looked upon the battlements to see if there was not someone with trumpet to announce the approach of a knight.

Now at this juncture it so happened that a swineherd blew his horn to collect his herd; and immediately, off Don Quixote rode with huge delight up to the tavern gate, convinced that this was the unseen one announcing his arrival. Here he found some guests of the inn, and with much ceremony he made them a very fine speech. This was such a contrast to his lean figure in antique armor, and his nag, that the company could not conceal their laughter. The little knight then tried to put things right by still more eloquence.

Fortunately, the innkeeper came out at this moment. When he saw how things were going, he contrived to control his laughter in the interests of peace, and addressed our hero most civilly thus:

"If your worship, sir knight, seek lodging, here you'll find it and to spare—spare a bed, for there is none."

"With this, he held the stirrup and Don Quixote dismounted with much labor. He asked that extra care be taken of Rocinante, as he thought she was the finest horse that had ever been groomed. The innkeeper looked her up and down, kept his thoughts to himself, and withdrew with her to the stable.

Meanwhile the guests at the inn were trying to divest the knight of his armor. This they managed successfully till they came to the helmet with its cardboard visor, which would not yield, for it had been tied together with green ribbon which had become knotted, and Don Quixote refused to have it cut. So all that night he remained with the headpiece on—the oddest figure imaginable.

When supper was ready, placed on a table by the inn door for coolness, a merry time began, for, with helmet on and visor over his mouth, the knight had to be fed, and was unable to have anything to drink until the innkeeper conceived the idea of boring a cane to make a tube through which it could be poured. And all this Don Quixote patiently endured rather than have them cut the ribbons of his casque.

Whilst all were thus busy, a swineherd arrived, and, as was his custom, sounded four or five notes on an instrument of reeds. This was the last touch necessary to assure the knight-errant that he was at some famous castle where they regaled him with music. Now he was happy and content to regard his purpose and pilgrimage as well begun.

One thing only he lacked: to find himself not dubbed a knight, for he felt that he could not lawfully undertake any adventure till he had received the order of knighthood. He resolved to ask his host to confer this order upon him as soon as might be. With this thought, our hero ended his meal and retired into the stable with the innkeeper to arrange for the ceremony to take place that very night.

## Places

I sit upon the yellow dune, Where tall brown grasses grow. The sea gull floats among the waves That travel to and fro.

The dune is very warm and dry And just the place for me. The gull must have the unroofed world, The tembling, emerald sea.

## Sugar Cane

The leaves of the sugar cane are long and narrow, and the stalks are hard and thick. It looks very much like growing corn, but grows somewhat taller—at times as high as 15 to 18 feet. After the cane ripens, it is cut and taken to a sugar mill.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Chekhov to Czechs

Vienna, March 20, 1891.

My dear Czechs:

I write to you from Vienna, which I reached yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon. Everything went well on the journey. From Warsaw to Vienna I traveled like a railway Nana in a luxurious compartment of the "Société Internationale des Wagon-Lits." Beds, looking-glasses, huge windows, rugs, and so on.

Ah, my dears, if you only knew how nice Vienna is! It can't be compared with any of the towns I have seen in my life. The streets are broad and elegantly paved; there are numbers of boulevards and squares, the houses have always six or seven stories, and shops. . . . There are myriads of neckties alone in the windows! Such amazing things made of bronze, china, and leather! The churches are huge, but they do not oppress one by their hugeness; they caress the eye, for it seems as though they are woven of lace. . . . They are not like buildings, but like cakes. . . . The parliament, the town hall, and the university are magnificent. It is all magnificent, and I have for the first time realized, yesterday and today, that architecture is really an art. And here the art is not seen in little bits, as with us, but stretches over several verses. There are numbers of monuments. In every side street there is sure to be a bookshop. In the windows of the bookshops there are Russian books to be seen—not, alas, the works of Albov, of Barantsevitch, and of Chekhov, but of all sorts of anonymous authors who write and publish abroad. I saw "Renan," "The Mysteries of the Winter Palace," and so on. It is strange that here one is free to read anything and to say what one likes. Understand, O ye peoples, what the cabs are like here! . . . There are no droshkys, but they are all new, pretty carriages with one and often two horses. The horses are splendid. On the box sit dandies in top-hats and refect jackets, reading the newspaper, all politeness and readiness to oblige. . . .

Every one who meets us recognizes that we are Russians, and stares not at my face, but at my grizzled cap. Looking at my cap they probably think I am a very rich Russian Count. . . . From "Letters of Anton Chekhov," translated by Constance Garnett.

## From "Euripides"

This is true liberty, when freeborn men, Having to advise the public, may speak freely: Which he who can, and will, deserves high praise; Who neither can, nor will, may hold his peace: What can be juster in a state than this? —Milton.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## "First Bind the Strong Man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Pharisees accused Jesus of casting out devils "by Beelzebub the prince of devils," he met their opposition with the simple logic that an effect is not destroyed by its cause. "If Satan cast out Satan," he said, "he is divided against himself; how shall then his kingdom stand?" Evil does not cast out the effects of evil; therefore, if he had succeeded in overcoming an evil condition, it was because he had been able first to analyze the cause of the evil condition and then to demonstrate the truth of the opposite of that which produced the evil condition, the reality which precluded the possible existence of either material cause or effect. This being accomplished, he was in a position to propound his significant question to the Pharisees, "How can one enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he first bind the strong man? and then he will spoil his house."

Disease is as certainly primarily mental as is sin, and in order to destroy the physical manifestation of disease, its material cause, as false belief, must first be destroyed. When it is considered that the body does not act in any particular without the antecedent activity of thought, it is not difficult to conclude that the inaction and overaction, called disease, is subsequent to disordered thought or belief. "Whether is easier," Jesus asked, when he healed the paralytic, "to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise and walk?" Sin and disease, being of the same origin, are healed in the same manner and by the same power. Mrs. Eddy understood Jesus' teaching; and, interpreting his question to the Pharisees, on pages 399 and 400 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "In other words: How can I heal the body, without beginning with so-called mortal mind, which directly controls the body? When disease is once destroyed in this so-called mind, the fear of disease is gone, and therefore the disease is thoroughly cured. Mortal mind is 'the strong man,' which must be held in subjection before its influence upon health and morals can be removed. This error conquered, we can despoil 'the strong man' of his goods,—namely, sin and disease."

To trace sin and disease to their origin in mortal mind, is but one step in the effort to destroy them. The source itself must be destroyed. To admit that disease has an origin in fact, is to admit that both the disease and its source are real, and it is, of course, impossible to destroy a reality. The great point, then, in true metaphysics, is to understand the unreality of the supposed origin of disease, and you can then prove the nothingness of the manifestation. The "strong man" is bound by knowing the unreality of mortal mind, and this can, in turn, be known only by understanding the truth that God is divine Mind, and that there is therefore but one Mind. It is in this sense that mortal mind is considered in Christian Science, and, in explaining her use of the term, Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 114 of Science and Health, "Usage classes both evil and good together as mind; therefore, to be understood, the author calls sick and sinful humanity mortal mind,—meaning by this term the flesh opposed to Spirit, the human mind and evil in contradistinction to the divine Mind, or Truth and good." It follows that, as she further explains in another paragraph on the same page, "Mortal mind is a solecism in language, and involves an improper use of the word mind. As Mind is immortal, the phrase mortal mind implies something untrue and therefore unreal; and as the phrase is used in teaching Christian Science, it is meant to designate that which has no real existence."

When disease is traced to an unreal mental origin, the absurdity of material means and methods of combating disease appears. The belief in material remedies which precedes the use of them must necessarily spring from the same mortal mind that formulates the belief of disease, and one error cannot remedy another error. Mortals do not, of course, deliberately mentally formulate the image of disease which they afterwards manifest—except perhaps in the instance of an epidemic, where the description of what may be expected is persistently heralded, and also in those instances, where disease is professionally searched for and analyzed; but mortals consciously or unconsciously entertain thoughts of fear, hate, pride, discouragement, and all the rest of the innumerable discordant mental conditions. These evil states of mind naturally obstruct the harmonious activity of thought, and diseased thought or belief constitutes the essence of disease. The struggle is not, as Paul discerned, "against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, and against spiritual wickedness in high places." The effectual remedy for all these disease-producing evils cannot, therefore, be material, but spiritual, as Paul further elucidated, when he wrote to the Corinthians, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds; casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

The scientific power which Jesus the Christ exercised in destroying disease and sin and overcoming death was his perfect spiritual understanding of the

allness of God and the consequent nothingness of materiality. The multitude may have seen only the miracle, but those who understood his teaching knew that he healed the sick and raised the dead by casting out the errors of the human mind. The understanding of the operation of divine Principle, and the application to false belief of this spiritual understanding has precisely the same power today as in Jesus' time to bind the strong man and to despoil him of his goods, for the reason that the Christ, as Jesus declared, is ever with men; and in proportion as the presence of the Christ, or Truth, is understood and demonstrated, the heavenly kingdom of harmony is realized. "If I," said Jesus, "cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you."

## A Search for Trailing Arbutus in 1640

The triple peaks of Shawmut rose clear and sharp against the cold, blue sky, and upon their summits rested the morning sunlight. The few warm days of early spring had long ago dissolved the last remnant of snow. In the forest of Roxbury alone, hidden in the glades, lay little patches of white, through which a stray green shoot here and there sought to push itself. But the spring sunshine had beaten back into the forest depths the chill of winter, leaving a broad belt of warm woodland, where the fallen leaves rustled again as when, months before, they covered the earth. Now they were blown about in little heaps, eddying about the stumps and fallen logs, and filling the hollows. On the tree-tops the chipmunk chattered, and below him the robin chirped a welcome to the springtime. This was their domain. Save when the light tread of the Indian was heard in the forest, their way was seldom disputed.

The broad surface of the basin of the Charles sparkled in the morning sunlight, and its ripples reflected the rays of gold and crimson which quivered on the hilltops and glanced downward. Little clouds of white, tinged with the sunrise glow, sailed slowly across the sky. A soft breeze, cajoling all Nature into song, just ruffled the surface of the bay. It was one of those warm, generous days of early spring which come once in a while at that season in New England, as if to console us for our long waiting, and to promise fuller joys in the days to come.

The chipmunk and the robin, on this May morning of 1640, failed to hold their undisputed sway in the forest of Roxbury. A step was heard among the rustling leaves, and the chipmunk shook his tail and flashed from tree to tree in sudden alarm. The robin turned his head and ceased to plume his crimson breast as he looked downward upon the intruder. He saw a young man, attired in fantastic garb, a hat pointed in crown and generous of brim covered his head; upon his shoulders hung long, curling locks of fair hair, which across the forehead was combed smoothly down and clipped squarely, much after the fashion followed by some young girls today; he wore a belted tunic, with broad buckle and ample skirt; small-clothes confined at the knee with sad-colored ribbons, and heavy, knitted stockings covered his legs; a broad, square linen collar lay upon his shoulders and breast; and shoes with great rosettes of ribbon completed the costume.

Ezekiel Bolt had come forth from the quaint settlement of Shawmut, then a little hamlet engirdled by the sea. Before the day broke he had risen, stolen softly through the quiet streets of the village, traversed the narrow "Neck," where two seas well-nigh met, and skirted the shore of the bay. He walked slowly along the sandy beach, his feet crunching the moist pebbles. As he reached the margin of the wood, the first ray of sunlight shot across the sky and lighted up the beacon upon the distant hill with a glow, as if the warning signal had suddenly burst into flame. Ezekiel paused in his walk, and bared his head to the morning breeze, as he gazed out upon the placid water. A moment he stood as if in worship, and then forth upon the morning air burst from his lips the words of the Puritan version of David's psalm:

"Fret not thyself because of those That evil workers be,  
Nor envious be against the men That work iniquity."

For like unto the grass they shall be cut down suddenly.

And like unto the tender herb They withering shall dry.

Up to the Lord put thou thy trust, And he will be doing good to thee.

So shalt thou dwell within the land, And sure thou shalt have food.

See that thou set thy heart's delight Also upon the Lord,

And the desires of thy heart To thee He will afford."

(From the "Bay Psalm Book," Cambridge, 1633—doubtless the first book published in America.)

The psalm ceased; and as the last echo died away over the hills, Ezekiel plunged into the forest. With eyes fixed upon the ground, he wandered up and down, pushing the dry leaves aside, and now and then stooping, as his search appeared to be rewarded. So quiet and gentle was he, that the startled robin resumed his song, and the squirrel, peeping from his door in a hollow tree, ceased to marvel at the invasion of private grounds.—"A Woman of Shawmut," by Edmund James Carpenter.

## A Letter from Cowper

July 28, 1784.

My dear Friend—I may perhaps be short, but am not willing that you should go to Lymington without first having had a line from me. I know that place well, having spent six weeks there above twenty years ago. The town is neat, and the country



View of the Thames, looking east from the top of the Savoy Hotel, a lithograph by Whistler

delightful. You walk well, and will consequently find a part of the coast, Hall Cliff, within the reach of your ten toes. It was a favorite walk of mine; to the best of my remembrance, about three miles distance from Lymington. There you may stand upon the beach, and contemplate the Needle-rock; at least you might have done so twenty years ago. But since that time I think it is fallen from its base, and is drowned, and is no longer a visible object of contemplation. I wish you may pass your time there happily, as in all probability you will; perhaps usefully too to others, undoubtedly so to yourself. . . . W. C. and M. C.—From "Letters of William Cowper," Edited by E. V. Lucas.

## The Pre-Raphaelites Entertain

On Mr. Prinsep's first arrival at Oxford, there is a legend that he said to his cabman, "Drive me to the Union," and found himself quickly at the doors of the workhouse. His account of dining with Rossetti that first evening is very vivid.

"I was, of course, proud to accept the invitation," he says, "so at the hour mentioned I was punctually at the house. There I found Rossetti in a plum-colored frockcoat, and a short square man with spectacles and a vast mop of dark hair. I was cordially received. 'Top,' cried Rossetti, 'let me introduce Val Prinsep.'"

"Glad, I'm sure," answered the man in spectacles, nodding his head, and then he resumed his reading of a large quarto. This was William Morris. Soon after the door opened, and before it was half opened in glided Burne-Jones. "Ned," said Rossetti, who had been absent humming to himself, "I think you know Prinsep." The shy figure darted forward, the shy face lit up, and I was received with the kindly effusion which was natural to him.

"When dinner was over, Rossetti, humming to himself as was his wont, rose from the table and proceeded to curl himself up on the sofa. 'Top,' he said, 'read us one of your grinds.' 'No, Gabriel,' answered Morris, 'you have heard them all.' 'Never mind,' said Rossetti, 'here's Prinsep who has never heard them, and besides, they are . . . good.' 'Very well, old chap,' growled Morris, and having got his book he began to read in a sing-song chant some of the poems afterwards published in his first volume. All the time he was fidgeting about nervously with his watch chain. I was then a very young man and my experience of life was therefore limited, but the effect produced on my mind was so strong that to this day, forty years after, I can still recall the scene: Rossetti on the sofa with large melancholy eyes fixed on Morris, the poet at the table reading and ever fidgeting with his watch chain, and Burne-Jones working at a pen-and-ink drawing."—From "Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones," by G. Burne-Jones.

## Here and Now

Lift where you stand.—Edward Everett Hale.

## Whistler's Methods in Lithography

What he (Whistler) wanted was to use in lithography the Japanese method of color-printing. He wished to get the freshness of color which is lacking in European lithographs but which is the great beauty of Japanese color-prints. He made the complete drawing in the ordinary manner, in black litho chalk, either on stone or paper, and then settled in his mind the color-scheme and the number of colors to be employed. Instead of working as lithographers previously worked, super-imposing the colors, for example, blue over yellow to get green, sometimes getting it and sometimes not, but always losing the freshness of a Japanese print, he himself in the printing office mixed just the green or other color he intended the printer to use. He then made as many transfers from the original drawing on the stone as there were to be colors in the completed print. He scratched out, as the lithographer does, from one of the transfers, all parts of the drawing save the red; from another all save the blue; from a third, all save the brown; from a fourth, all save the yellow. The black or gray key block was first printed, and then the colors. But there was this difference: each color, as in mosaic or a Japanese print, fitted a space that was left for it, one was not placed on top of another so that, as in Japanese prints, the colors would remain fresh and pure, and the surface of the paper not be disturbed. Color was applied in the most personal manner, delicately, exquisitely, just a touch, a suggestion in the roof, the shutters of a house, in the draperies of the model, but even for the delicacy, three, five, and, in the most elaborate, six printings were required. He also told me what he thought of printing etchings in color—simply, that it was abominable, vulgar, and stupid. Good black or brown ink, on good old paper, had been good enough for Rembrandt; it was good enough for him, and it ought to be good enough in the future for the few people who care about etching. Today, when the world is swamped with the childish print in color, it may be well to remember Whistler's words. His reason for rejecting the etching in color is as simple and rational as his reason for making the lithograph in color. Lithography is a method of surface printing; the color, rolled on to the surface of the stone, is merely rubbed on to, or scraped off on, the paper. In etching or engraving, the color is first hammered into the engraved plate with a dabber and then forced out by excessive pressure, fatal to any but the strongest or purest of blacks and browns; and colors, whether printed from one plate or a dozen, must have the freshness, the quality, squeezed out of them.—From "The Life of James McNeill Whistler," by E. R. and J. Pennell.

## Vandyke Fails to Please a Sitter

Sir Edmund asks Lady Sussex to sit to Vandyke for her portrait; the negotiations are long and difficult. She is loath to deny Sir Edmund, but thinks it "truly money ill bestow'd." She frankly renounces any claim to beauty, but she has the bright complexion of a blonde, and takes some pains to preserve it. . . .

She writes to Ralph: "Put Sr Vandyke in remembrance to do my picture well. I have seen sables with the clasp of them set with diamonds—if those that I am picturer in when don so I think it would look very well in the picture. If Sr Vandyke thinks it would do well I pray desire him to do all the claws so—I do not mende the end of the tales but only the end of the other pases they call them clase I think. . . . I am glade you have made Sr Vandyke minde my dress, when it is don, I beech you pay him for it and get a hansom frame made to put it in and then present it to my lady and your father from me, but the frame I will pay for to. . . . I am glade you have prefaled with Sr Vandyke to make my picture lener for truly it was to fat, if he made it farer, it will be for my credit—I see you will make him trimme it for my advantage every way. I am glade you have got hom my pictuer, but I doubt he hath nether made it lener nor farer, but to rich in luhels jewels I am suer, but it is no great mater for another age to think me richer then I was. I see you have employed on to coppe it, which if you have, I must have that your father hade before, which I wish could be mended in the fase, for it is very ugly. I beech you see whether that man that copes out Vandicks could not mende the fase of that—if he can any way do it, I pray get him and I will pay him for it. It cannot be worse then it tis—and sende me worde what the man must have for copinge the pictuer, if he do it will, you shall get him to doo another for me. let me know I beech you how much I am your debtor, and whether Vandyke was contente with the fifty ponde."

The price of the copy was to be "eyght onde." Even if money was then at four and a half times its present value, £50 is little enough for "a full length picture, in a blew gowne with pearle buttons," as the old lists describe it. The Vandyke remained with Sir Edmund. A copy seems to have gone to Lady Sussex at Gorhambury; the difficulties of conveyance were extreme. At last the picture is received at Gorhambury, and the original writes: "Swite Mr. Verney, the pictuer cam very well, many hartly thinks to you for it, the fram is a littell hurt, the gilt being fobbed off. the pictuer is very ill favourede, makes me quite out of love with myselfe, the face is so bige and so fate that it pleses me not att all. . . . If ever I com to London before Sr Vandycke goo, I will get him to mende my pictuer, for thow I bee ill favourede I think that makes me wors then I am."—From "Memoirs of the Verney Family."

## Armenia

Of all the nations new and free—  
The remnant seed of cruelty—  
Who has a better right to be  
A foster-child of Liberty  
Than thou,  
Armenia?

Lift up with hope thy stricken brow—  
See! all the West sends cheer to thee,  
Armenia.  
Oh, thousand years of wrong and  
scorn!  
Oh, night that seemed to have no  
morn!  
Martyr of cross and spear and thorn,  
Thy path to Calvary shall be worn  
No more,  
Armenia!

Last of the fateful brood of war,  
The world stands still till thou be  
born,  
Armenia.

Time shall restring the harp of woe  
To wailowy song,  
Armenia.

And memory shall make thee strong  
And thou what thou hast dreamed  
shalt know,  
Armenia.

—Robert Underwood Johnson.

## A New England Landscape

Consider human happiness. Here, for example, I live, in this little cottage that seems to have alighted, like a bird, on the slope of this gentle hill. Red and white popples grow before the door, enriching the air with their fragrance. They charm both me and the bees. In yonder bush beside the door a chipping-sparrow sits upon her nest; and in the swining branch of the elm tree overhead two orioles rear their brood, and as they flash by, their golden colors delight the human beings that watch them. Look over that stone wall, and mark how its flat line gives an incomparable effect to the landscape. See our New England fields dotted with New England elms; and far beyond see those white-sailed schooners sail before the boisterous wind. The farmer's boy who fetches milk and eggs, let me that nosegay of wild flowers. Look! Look! See how the whiteness of that cloud glorifies the blue of the sky. Is it not strange that all of these things, that go about their own business, should, by the way, perform a work of supererogation and give us so much unnecessary pleasure?—Henry Dwight Sedgwick.

## Purity of Mind

You can no more filter your mind into purity than you can compress it into calmness; you must keep it pure, and throw no stones into it, if you would have it quiet.—Ruskin.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Greek Claim to Thrace

"ONLY Greece, as it seems, which, at a most critical juncture, contributed so largely to the speedy termination of the war, has not realized the age-long aspirations of the Hellenic people, both in and out of Greece, for union with the mother country, although many of her soldiers were volunteers from Thrace, Asia Minor, and other parts of Turkey." So ran, in part, a memorial recently presented to President Wilson by a deputation of American college professors, representing 225 members of the faculties of universities and colleges in different parts of the United States. The memorial is an able document. With quick grasp of the whole situation, it presents the claims of Greece to Thrace with a force and cogency which could not well be bettered, and it concludes by expressing the earnest opinion that, by virtue of the fundamental idea of self-determination, for the establishment of which the great war was so largely fought, Thrace should be united with Greece. The same view has been expressed, again and again, by prominent men and women in all countries. For it is no small tribute to the righteousness of the Greek claims and the loftiness of the Greek purpose that Greece should have raised up for herself, as she has, so many supporters in countries all over the world.

At this date it should not be necessary to restate the Greek claim to Thrace. The facts are before the world. On the basis of history, on the basis of ethnology, and on the basis of culture, the claim of Greece to her ancient lands in Thrace has been proved beyond all question. And yet, if the history of the past eighteen months has shown anything, it has shown that the battle is "never won until it is won." Amidst the maze of propaganda which has surrounded every question of importance, any survey of a given period reveals the fact that the most "beggary elements" of a problem are just as likely to present themselves boldly as "new factors" as any other phase of the question. It is of no moment that the charge may have been utterly refuted, or the statements completely disproved, again and again; to the unscrupulous propagandist they are still as good as any other.

In the long run, of course, such methods cease to avail. In the long run, the fact is quite inevitably established. But, in the meanwhile, the misstatement, sometimes, appears to achieve the most extraordinary success and in the most unexpected quarters. On the surface this would appear to be the case in the matter of the statement made by President Wilson, in the course of his recent note on the Turkish treaty, to the effect that the northern part of East Thrace, being "clearly Bulgarian in population," "should become part of Bulgaria." The facts which go to prove that this part of Thrace is overwhelmingly Greek are quite incontrovertible. It is not a case here, as it is a case in other districts in dispute, that the population is very nearly equally divided, with a Greek preponderance running into a few thousands. In the districts of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilisseh, the two districts most nearly affected, the Bulgarian not only ranks third, in the matter of population, but he ranks a very bad third.

This fact is clearly shown and proved in a recent statement prepared for this paper by the League of the Friends of Greece in America. In this statement an appeal is made, for proof, to three very different authorities, having widely divergent interests, and all three concur in establishing the fact that the Greek population of East Thrace is considerably in excess of the Turkish population, and outnumbers the Bulgarian population by at least two, if not three, to one. Thus, the official Turkish statistics, published in 1900, give a Greek population in the region in dispute of 77,488; a Turkish population of 73,084, and a Bulgarian population of 30,510. Greek official statistics, published ten years later, show Greeks, 109,737; Turks, 94,740, and Bulgarians 23,725. Finally, the school statistics prepared by the well-known Italian statesman, Amadori Virgili, in 1908, show the same general distribution. Mr. Virgili, working on the basis of a 10 per cent school attendance, estimates the Greek population in East Thrace at 80,000 and the Bulgarian population at 20,000.

This, of course, is very far from being all, even in the way of statistical proof; and, although there is something more than a grain of truth in the contention that statistics can be made to prove anything, they become, for this very reason, the more convincing when they all go to prove the same thing. The Greek, Turkish, and Italian authorities vary considerably in the matter of numbers, but they all agree in showing East Thrace to be preponderantly Greek.

Then, if it be contended that none of these estimates are very recent, and that, within the past few years especially, tremendous changes have been brought about in the population of these regions, there always remains the finding of the international commission. This commission, the International Commission on Thrace, appointed by the Peace Conference, consisted of representatives of America, Great Britain, France, and Italy. It devoted months of faithful labor to the work of investigation on the spot in Thrace, and, as a result, came to the conclusion that Greece had made good her claims. "The commission agrees unanimously," declared the report presented to the Peace Conference, some time ago, "that the claims of Greece to that part of Turkish Thrace which might be left outside the separate zone of Constantinople are justified." And the commission proceeded to draw a proposed frontier in accord with this finding.

There can, therefore, no longer be any reasonable doubt about the matter. In an official statement, issued to the Greek people in 1918, the United States made this declaration: "Claiming similar ideals and moved by the same principles of right and justice, the Government and

people of the United States are determined that the fullest possible measure of assistance shall be rendered to Greece, and that her integrity shall be preserved and her rights secured in any final negotiations for peace that shall take place." The United States cannot fail to honor this promise.

### More American Than the Kansas Plan

It is probably fair to say that, so far as industrial controversies since last summer have developed anything new, this new thing is a conviction that the special interests of neither employers nor employees should be conserved without due regard to the interest of the public. It is because the public interest was seen to be clearly overridden in the coal strike that the Kansas plan for courts of industrial relations was evolved and made effective. The courts so established undeniably brought immediate relief to the public. They prevented the strike of the Kansas miners, which was aimed directly at the coal operators, from actually hitting and injuring the public as an innocent bystander. Such courts offer the probability of similar protection in any future controversies in any industries involving such things as food, clothing, fuel, or their transportation, or the carrying on of public utilities. But court action, even of this kind, is by nature somewhat drastic, and the Kansas plan, in spite of its every effort to safeguard the rights of both employees and employers, is already challenged.

Employees look upon it as operating to quash strikes, and since organized employees look upon strikes as their proper industrial weapon, the only one they can use effectively to offset the weapon which the power to concentrate money under unified control puts into the hands of employers, employees assume that anything that interferes with their ability to make strikes effective takes from them somewhat of their rights as free individuals. What the Kansas plan actually aims at accomplishing, however, is not the quashing of strikes. It recognizes the rights of individuals to quit employment at any time. But it would prevent strikes from continuing in a fashion to work injury to the innocent public by stopping its supplies, like food or fuel, or its services, like transportation and lighting. It would compel speedy adjudication, and as a means to this end would compel a "fair return" for capital and a "fair wage and healthful and moral surroundings" for the workers.

There is, however, good reason for noting Herbert Hoover's contention, in his address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce the other day, that the beneficial results from this sort of compulsion are more likely to be immediate than they are to be continuous and perpetual. He bases this contention partly on reason and partly on Australasian experience with similar compulsory effort for some years. Amid industrial prosperity, when adjudication usually advances wages, strikes may be fairly well prevented, but if industrial depression follows, wages must be pared down, and strikes soon become as numerous as ever. Apart from this sort of thing, however, Mr. Hoover contends that courts of industrial relations do not offer the true solution of industrial difficulties, because no court has ever yet been able to work out a real relief by establishing a minimum wage or a fair profit. Where a minimum wage is set up, there is a tendency for wages of all workers to fall to the minimum; likewise a tendency for employers to hire only workers of such skill and fitness as will give the maximum result for the established wage; and a tendency, after a time, for special exemptions to be made, in order to allow the employment of those below the highest standard of fitness in the kinds of work where workers of less than the highest standard are competent to do all that is needed. Where a fair profit is assumed to be stated, the free competitive basis for industry is to some extent undermined; the changed basis tends to perpetuate business activities after they have failed to show themselves self-supporting; and so, through allowing a certain amount of over-development in industry, tends to drive down the level of wages and to allow the government, rather than free competition, to decide the fate of a business venture.

Thus the challenge to the Kansas plan has its origin in the belief that an industrial court will be, in the long run, too restrictive, and that it will prevent industry from being essentially self-governing. These are important considerations, particularly in a country where self-government is held to be vital to all true advancement. They are all the more worth considering in view of the fact that the Washington Industrial Conference has now placed before the country an alternative plan that would undertake to solve industrial problems not by a system of checks and penalties but by such a progressive stimulation of joint discussion and publicity as cannot fail, eventually, to remove grievances and to harmonize differences. Instead of authorizing outsiders to adjudicate a settlement between antagonized parties, it proposes such stimulation of collective bargaining that the parties cannot avoid working out a settlement for themselves. Such a plan appears to offer industrial freedom, while it compels self-government.

### Canada and the Dominion Status

ONE of the most interesting features in the development of the British Commonwealth is the way in which it is following along the lines pursued by Great Britain herself through the centuries. The British Constitution, as it stands today, is, of course, essentially a growth. There never was a time when a body of statesmen, meeting round a table, drew up a constitution, and promulgated it as, forever afterward, the law and the prophets of the country. Great charters there have been, great affirmations and reaffirmations of right. But the British Constitution remains today what it has always been, an unwritten constitution, resting on precedent until altered by special enactment.

It is the same with the development of the British Commonwealth. For although the constitutions of Canada and Australia, for instance, are specific documents, the actual relations of the dominions and the mother country have always been most elastic, and have always been recognized by British and dominion states-

men alike as necessarily subject to change with changing circumstances. This was specially noticeable in the case of Canada in the years immediately preceding the war, and although, by common consent, when the war broke out, the whole question was temporarily shelved, as far as discussion was concerned, every month, almost, that followed saw some practical change brought about by force of circumstances. To an ever-increasing extent, dominion statesmen were taken into the councils of the British Government, until the holding of office in the British Cabinet by a dominion statesman was welcomed and accepted as a matter of course.

The end of the war and the establishment of peace found the dominions recognized, not only by the United Kingdom, but by all the other powers, as separate states, having voice and place of their own amidst the councils of the nations. But it has all come about by a gradual process of growth, and it is still going on. Now here, now there, some British or dominion statesman will define the present relationship of the dominions and the mother country in some phrase or statement of peculiar felicity, and such phrase or statement will silently take its place amidst the data which will one day be used to define "a new period." A few months ago, it was General Smuts in South Africa, declaring that the old British Empire had come to an end on August 4, 1914, and pointing out that whereas, before the war, the dominions were merely self-governing colonies, they had emerged from the war equal nations in the Commonwealth and equal states among the nations of the world.

Then, a few weeks ago, it was the Canadian Minister of Justice ably presenting yet another facet. Mr. Doherty was speaking in the Canadian House of Commons, on the occasion of the debate on the ratification of the treaty with Bulgaria. Mr. Mackenzie King had ventured on the statement that "nothing the Canadian Parliament could do, in the nature of approving or disapproving the Bulgarian treaty, would affect the dotting of a single 'i' or the crossing of a single 't', in a single clause of the treaty." Mr. Doherty was emphatic in repudiating any such estimate of Canada's position. Did not Mr. King know that the treaty was signed by the British Commonwealth; that when the signature of the British Commonwealth was wanted, it was necessary to get the signatures of the nations that constituted the British Commonwealth? When the British Commonwealth ratified a treaty, Mr. Doherty declared, it took the whole British Commonwealth to do it. The party for whom the King was acting was the whole Commonwealth, and when he contracted for the whole Commonwealth he did so on behalf of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and all the dominions. What constituted the signature of the British Commonwealth was the combination of all those signatures.

It was in the course of the same debate, too, that the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Canadian Privy Council, spoke of the relationship of Canada with the mother country as "one of equality, although not of equal power, under one sovereign, bound together, by ties of interest and sentiment."

### Daffodils at Kew

OF COURSE, by common consent, the most wonderful time of all at Kew is lilac time, unless indeed it is rhododendron time. But then the world-famous gardens on the banks of the Thames have all manner of famous times. Most of them are generally admitted to be such, but those who know Kew as alone Kew is to be really known, by frequent and unhurried visit at all times of the year, quickly come to compile their very own set of famous times. Now it is the day, maybe, when the great mass of borage at the head of the lake, on the way to Isleworth Ferry, is at its bluest; or the day when the larches seem to have completed their first shimmering spread of new green; or the day when the chestnut, well ahead of all the other trees, first, all suddenly, throws out its great leaves to the sun.

But these are just private joys of a special kind, and they seem to find fitting culmination, every now and again, in the great fete days. Daffodil time is surely one of the most grateful of these, perhaps because it is one of the first of the year. True, it has been preceded by the crocus time, by days when lawns, far and near, seemed to be carpeted with little gems of gold and white and purple. But the crocus, like the snowdrop, whilst truly enough a herald of spring, is, nevertheless, often stationed a long way off. The first weeks in January may find him poking up above the brown earth or the short green grass. The closing days of the month find him beginning to disport himself quite recklessly everywhere. There are often many weeks to travel before spring, even in England, may be said to be quite sure of things.

But spring is really sure of things by the time that the daffodils, first in dozens, then in hundreds, and then in hundreds of thousands, begin to spread themselves everywhere, along the borders, under the pines, and over the mound at the foot of the lake at Kew.

Like everything else at Kew, there is a strange naturalness about it all. "As we went along there were more and yet more; and, at last, under the boughs of the trees, we saw that there was a long belt of them along the shore, about the breadth of a country turnpike road. I never saw daffodils so beautiful." So does Dorothy Wordsworth write in her journal, telling the story, of course, of one of Wordsworth's most famous poems. And she goes on to tell how the daffodils grew among the mossy stones, about and above them, and how they "tossed and reeled and danced, and seemed as if they verily laughed with the wind that blew upon them over the lake."

Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of the bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The poem is almost too well known to bear quoting again, and yet, year by year, in the springtime at Kew, one may see very much what William and Dorothy

Wordsworth saw, on that April morning, at Gowbarrow Park, nearly one hundred and twenty years ago.

Along the Lake, beneath the trees,  
Ten thousand dancing in the breeze.

So the last lines of the first verse appeared in 1807. They tell the story of Kew Gardens, today, in daffodil time.

### Editorial Notes

IN THE "semi-official statement" relating to the Japanese forces in Siberia, recently issued in Japan and now given out by the State Department at Washington, occurs this passage: "The Empire entertains no political ambitions toward Russia. As soon as the political conditions in the territories adjacent to our country settle down; as soon as the menace to Manchuria and Korea has been removed, the safety of the lives and property of the Japanese assured, and the freedom of communications guaranteed, we hereby pledge that the Empire will evacuate Siberia, provided the Tzecho-Slovaks have been completely withdrawn." Without pausing to inquire into the exact binding value of "a semi-official statement," the provisos are enough. On the evacuation issue, when it comes to the question, When? clearly the only answer is to be learned from "The Bells of London Town."

"Oh when will that be?"  
Said the bells of Stepey.  
"I'm sure I don't know,"  
Said the great bell of Bow.

TIME, with its mellowing influence, has developed an interesting situation in New York City, where two financial institutions, the Bank of the Manhattan Company and the Merchants Bank, have just been merged. Little did Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, whose individual political brilliance and personal animosities marked the early history of the United States, think that the banks they founded would some day become one. But they have, for Burr founded the first named institution, in 1799, and Hamilton drew up the articles for the organization of the latter, established in 1803. And during all this time the offices of the two institutions were separated only by a thin partition, for one bank was at 40 Wall Street and the other at 42, so it was a simple matter to remove the wall and combine forces.

RATHER strong emphasis is given to the need for conserving paper when the United States Secretary of Commerce finds it worth while to call attention to the matter. In the old days, the ordinary thrift of housekeepers would have been enough to guarantee the selling of all waste paper to a junk dealer. Nowadays, for one householder who takes the trouble to sort and sell the household accumulations of scrap paper and newspapers, there are apparently a dozen who bundle the whole grist into the nearest waste barrel. In these days of apartment houses, however, janitors, at all events, know that an easy penny can be turned by a simple arrangement for sorting the paper waste as it accumulates, and then posting themselves as to current waste-paper prices before undertaking to dispose of the accumulation to the junk man.

THAT is, no doubt, a commendable and worthy undertaking which seeks to attract spectators to art museums by affording an opportunity to listen to classical music well rendered. The experiment has been tried elsewhere, and now Boston is to try it, evidently in the hope of attracting larger crowds, on certain evenings of the week, to the great museum on Huntington Avenue. Lovers of music should be lovers of art, but it cannot be said that they always are. Perhaps closer association with the works of art at the Museum, even though that association be induced by a more appealing influence, will result in a cultivated, and possibly an intense, appreciation of such works, but it may be that those who claim to admire art "for art's sake" will claim to see something incongruous in the method.

SOMETIMES people say things in jest which might be taken in earnest. At the annual dinner of the University School Old Boys Club, Major-General E. D. Swinton spoke of his journalistic work during the war when, as "Eye Witness," he was sending from the front accounts of particular interest to the public, accounts that seemed to the readers so vivid and enthralling that war no longer seemed war as described by him. His own computation of his journalistic efforts is in a modest strain: "Most of my stuff consisted of what I called slosh. My partner was Earl Percy, now the Duke of Northumberland, and the name I had put on my door was, 'Me and Percy—Sloshmongers!'"

THE Imperial Press Conference, which will be held in Canada, is to include among its members a representative of the Society of Women Journalists, and no better could have been found than Miss Billington, who for the duration of the war continued to act as president of the society, and whose work, both at home and abroad, has been uniformly beneficial to the cause of progress. Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., in welcoming her to the ranks of the Imperial Press Conference, referred to her as one who was well known to them all, and one whom they could all get on with.

SAYS a British military critic: The German sound ranging during the war was indifferent and inferior to the British work. This discovery of the "inferiority" of the German is mostly a post-war phenomenon, and is significant as showing the changed mentality of the Teuton's former enemies. "To Rome for everything," says the old Spanish proverb. Before 1914 the world saw, or imagined it saw, in the German, a better soldier, dyer, chemist, gunner, merchant, and what not. But victory brought a complete reversal of the quondam verdict. Evidently a case of the *lucus a non lucendo* variety!

WHO, indeed, can be set to judge the judges? Here is the Federal Prohibition Commissioner of Utah complaining that the justices before whom violators of the liquor law have been brought to book are letting the offenders off with fines that are merely nominal. Well, the commissioner cannot himself give judgment, but he can tell his story from the housetops. That sort of thing often helps.